PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,748—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid Milk

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M., 1906.				
24th Mar.	PENINSULAR..	5284	MONGOLIA.....	10000
31st "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL.....	6384	MOOLTAN.....	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6503
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10513	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA ...	7951	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing

Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th March 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
82, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1906.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ESCHIA	8,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Apr., 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Sheaby Road, No. 59.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2334	Burmeister	30th March.
GENERAL	2261	Pens	6th April.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

26, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	26 Mar.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	27 Mar.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	29 Mar.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	23 Mar.	1 p.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Mar. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.

22nd March, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	8046	25th March 1903
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4766	20th " "
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May "
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	31st March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 51 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.
SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY

GUILTY!

GUILT Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY! of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size,
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following:—

	Rs. a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)... per Tin	1 0
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. ..... per Tin	0 12
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil.....per Bot.	1 0
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweets, Chillies, assorted in Vinegar ...per Bot.	1 0
GIARDINERIA (mixed Pickles) .....per Bot.	0 8
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES .....per Bot.	1 0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ... per Tin	1 0
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE ..... per large Tin	1 0
Do. do. ..... per small Tin	0 10
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt .....per Bot.	0 8
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.	1 0
FILETTI D'ALICE in Tins.....	0 12

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

FEB. 1st.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	580
Liverpool	550	900	475	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Aston Hall	4500	29th Ja	13th Feb	24th Feb	24th Ma direct
A	City of Bombay	4500	9th Feb	23rd "	7th Mar	27th "
A	City of Manchester	9400	20th "	1st Mar	14th "	29th "
B	Newby Hall	7200	26th "	12th "	24th "	30th "
B	Branksome Hall	7400	14th Mr	28th "	9th Apr	16th Apr
A	Trafford Hall	5000	23rd "	4th Apr	14th "	30th "
B	Merton Hall	4331	30th "	13th "	25th "	1st May
B	City of Delhi	4934	14th "	25th "	7th May	14th "

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINE ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

BECK'S
PILSENER BEER
KEY-BRAND.
A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS.
Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling.
A RELIABLE AND PURE
MALT AND HOP BEER,
tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

Beauty.

Icilma Fleur Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate bloom of a young peeress rose-white complexion. In a hot climate ladies of rank regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic. Obtainable of ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS and STORES,
Icilma Co., Ltd.,
163, Gray's Inn Road, London, England.

FOR THE RACES.

FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.
SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.
STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	12 0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6 0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do. ...	5 0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents:—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

EASTER 1906.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING

EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc., etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"Imogen," Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

MONDAY, MARCH 26th at 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Trio ..... "O Happy Fair!" .....Shield
Messrs. EDGAR FAULKNER. G. C. THOMAS and G. F. HILL.

2. Air ..... "My Mother bids me bind my hair ....Haydn
Miss. G. BAKER.

3. Song ..... "Angels guard thee" .....Godard
Mr. G. E. THOMAS.

4 Pianoforte Solo ... "Nocturne" (Op. 37 No. 2) .....Chopin.
Mss. E. GROGAN.

5. Song ..... "Chanson de l'Adieu" .....Tosti
Hon'ble Mr. SCOTT.

6 Air ..... "Particesti" .....Lotti
Miss L. HAMMETT.

7. Song ..... "Tis jolly to hunt" ..... Sterndal-Bennett.
Mr. G. F. HILL.

PART II.

"John Gilpin" ..... A Cantata by Cowen

FULL CHOIR OF 60 VOICES.

Conductor.....Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER
Honr. Accompanist.....Miss E. GROGAN.

Tickets Rs. 3 and Rs. 2, Admission Re. 1.
Plan at Messrs S. ROSE, & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co.

NOTICE.

No. Estate of JERBAI, widow of RUSTOMJI SORABJI UNWALLA, late of Bombay Parsi deceased.

WHEREAS JERBAI, widow of RUSTOMJI SORABJI UNWALLA, late of Bombay Parsi, died at Bombay, on or about the 28th day of July, 1905, and Probate of her Will dated the 21st day of February, 1901, was granted unto Messrs. PESTANJEE KAVASJEE and JEHANGIR SORABJI PANTHAKI, two of the Executors in the said Will named reserving the right of Messrs PESTANJEE BARJORJEE SIRVAI, KERSASPJEE FARDUNJI SIRVAI and JAMSHEDJI FARDUNJI UNWALLA, the other Executors named in the said Will to come in and apply for Probate thereof hereafter.

All persons having any claim or interest against or in the Estate of the said deceased are required to intimate the same to the Undersigned Solicitors, for the said Executors at their office, 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 4 months from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Estate will be wound up without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1906.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE.

ELEPHANT BRAND CEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has recently come to the knowledge of I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd., of 4, Eastcheap, London, that certain dealers in Bombay have been importing PORTLAND CEMENT bearing thereon a representation of an ELEPHANT or ELEPHANTS in imitation of the Trade Mark of I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd. NOTICE is therefore hereby given that proceedings will be taken against any person or persons who may import or endeavour to import any Portland Cement having any Label or Words which may be considered to be an infringement of the Label or Trade Mark or Trade Marks of I. C. Johnson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. TOCHILL SHARP and Co., of Fakeer Jan, Fort, Bombay, are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency of "ELEPHANT BRAND" CEMENT.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1906.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, & Co.,
Solicitors, for I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd.,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time,)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"	Where is my Horse" ..... Picture	115 feet.
"	The Acrobatic Elephant" ...	150 feet.
"	The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
"	The Christmas Goose"	165 feet.
"	The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"	A Cheeky Traveller"	165 feet.
"	The Pasnas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"	Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feets.
"	Fire Cascades"	180 feet.
"	The Young Tramps"	700 feet.

PROGRAMME NO. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"	An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"	Brazillian Dance"	130 feet.
"	School boys practical Joke" ...	120 feet.
"	The Wig"	130 feet.
"	A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"	The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"	Room pleas"	70 feet.
"	The Troublesome Fishbone ...	100 feet.
"	The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"	My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"	Kids Practical Jokes"	100 feet.
"	Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT WRESTLING CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

SATURDAY NEXT, 24TH MARCH, AT 9-30 P. M. sharp,

IN THE PARIS CINEMATOGRAPH PAVILION,

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

CARL VICTOR,

WINNER of 48 PRIZES and 5 CHAMPIONSHIPS,

LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPION WRESTLER of FRANCE,

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, ITALY and INDIA.

Holds the Indian Championship for 5 years, was trained by Powell, Pouse of Paris, Henri Ebsrle of Berlin and Hackinsmidt of Russia. Will wrestle for the

CHAMPIONSHIP of INDIA and a PURSE of Rs. 300 with

ALFRED STAR,

Winner of 19 Prizes and 1 Championship

MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION OF GERMANY

Trained by Hitzler of Munich and Rock of Frankfort
And for a PURSE of Rs. 800 with

CHARLES BRYJAUT,

The HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION of FRANCE, Winner of 53 PRIZES and 3 CHAMPIONSHIPS, was Training Master to the Wrestling School of Paris.

THE WRESTLING TO BE IN GRECO-ROMAN STYLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Reserved Seats near the Platform, Rs. 5.
Second Seats Reserved, Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2.
Side Seats One Rupee.

Plan of Seats at SUNDY & Co,

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Rules passed at the General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on 19th May, 1852, the Committee have appointed WEDNESDAY, 4th April, 1906, for the purpose of Balloting for the ELECTION of a REPRESENTATIVE of the Chamber to be proposed to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Indian Councils Act, 1892.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 p.m. on the above day.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay 22nd March, 1906.

THE REHMANI MILLS, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000 in 2,000 SHARES of Rs. 500 each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

DIRECTORS :

1. PHIROZSHAH BOMONJI JIJIBHOY Esq. Chairman.
2. EBRAHIMBHAI HASSUM, Esq.
3. MATHURADAS MAGANLAL, Esq.
4. MAHAMEDBHAI NANSEE KHAIRAZ, Esq.
5. HASAMBHOY RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ, Esq.
6. G. R. KHAIRAZ, Esq., Bar-at-Law.

IN view of the increase in the demand for Indian Yarn and Cloth in India, it has been decided to form a Company to purchase and take over as a going concern the REHMANI MILLS at Elphinstone Road, Bombay, with its plant and Machinery and the business hitherto carried on by Messrs NANSEE KHAIRAZ and Co., in connection therewith.

The Mill Buildings were erected in about the year 1897, upon a piece of land containing 17,131 Square yards or thereabouts which is held by the said Messrs Nansee Khairaz and Co. (the Vendors) as Assignees of a lease for 999 years from the 10th of August, 1896, at the monthly rent of Rs. 350 and subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease.

The plant and machinery of the Mill consist of 20,000 Spindles of which 15,000 are Ring Spindles and 5,000 Mule Spindles, Orders for looms and the necessary accessories are being negotiated through a well known European firm and the same when accepted and received will be placed in the Mill premises.

The object of the proposed Company is to place the Mill on the best possible footing and to work the same economically for the advantage of the Shareholders, the Directors and Agents have considerable experience in the industry and it is hoped that the most satisfactory results will be obtained particularly seeing that since the termination of the War in the Far East, the demand for yarn and cloth for Burma, Bengal, China has considerably increased and the demand in India for Yarn and Cloth of local manufacture has also considerably increased during the last 18 months and it is hoped that the improvement in the industry will be maintained.

The Directors consider that it is a very great advantage that the concern proposed to be purchased is to be acquired as a going concern and that no time will therefore be lost in erecting buildings and putting in machinery as would have been the case with a new concern.

The Capital of the proposed Company is to be Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs 500 each of which Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 4,85,000 have already been allotted to the Directors and their friends and the remaining 1010 Shares are now offered to the Public.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Nansee Khairaz & Co, are appointed Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents on a remuneration of twelve per cent Commission on the annual profits of the Company with a guaranteed minimum of Rupees One thousand and five hundred per month.

Further particulars and all necessary information together with Forms of Application for Shares and the prospectus may be obtained from the AGENTS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board.

NANSEE KHAIRAZ and Co,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKER TULSIDAS RAMJI KAMA, of Bombay, has contracted TO SELL to our client, THAKER DUNGERSEY NAGJI, also of Bombay, the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or, interest in the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to Messrs. MADHAVJI and KAMDAR, Solicitors, High Court, at the Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims if any and all such claims or claims if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

The Schedule above referred to all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mandvi, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay on the West side of the Esaji Hasaji Street, containing by admeasurement 184 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 516 and 516, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No, 5, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Esaji Hasaji Street, on or towards the West by the house of Vussonji Premji, on or towards the North by the house of Pasu Jairaj, and on or towards the South by the house of Umarsi Ouma.—Dated this 22nd day of March 1906.

MADHAVJI & KAMDAR
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 9. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaet Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, available at Moderate Rates. Apply RAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

MATRIMONIAL.—Young European, age 24, seeks the acquaintance of a young respectable EUROPEAN LADY with view to above. Photos exchanged. Apply to "MATRIMONIAL," care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—RETOUCHER (European or Native) WANTED by high class firm. Apply stating terms to Box No. 515 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bass Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs 1-4 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 13 Forbes Street Bombay.

HAVE you seen the LATEST and BEST PIANO in Bombay ? If not go to H. KAPS and Co. 37, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BOOK-BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c., Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 26 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fort, Bombay. Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 31 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and which will not fail to excite admiration of their High Class Patronage. Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Date's Nippan Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 8 inches certain after 3 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Bombay, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mails, 48 Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette" size, containing all the latest information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Annual Orders, &c India Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Eight Subscriptions Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bean, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ALUMINIUM UTENSILS.

Under instructions from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large lot of hand and machine-made Alluminium utensils of best make and finish consisting of—

Chattles with covers, dessert, dinner and soup plates, finger bowls, tumblers, frying pans, ices, pie-fishes, plain serving trays, butter dishes, cups and saucers, katoras, curry dishes, Burgee, soup ladles, soup tureens, sauce pans with cover which combined serving pans, tiffin carriers, native type chattles, kettles, etc, of various sizes.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Bag Road, Parel, opposite the Parel Co-operative Stores, the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and black-wood dining room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture, also home-made furniture designed and made by the owner, of seasoned wood such as set of dining table, large mirror sideboard, cum writer, whatnot drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, settees, divans, easy chairs, bedsteads, single and double mirror almyrahs, marble-topped round, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, bedroom suite sweet-toned cottage piano by Steinhour, fancy organ, pictures, English bicycles, rich glassware and crockeryware, cruet plated ware, pictures, rich table ornaments, fretwork machine, rubber-tired victoria, grey Arab horse and harness B B & C I Railway Co's E M Rally and C Sc., the property of Mr. Fleming Esq., Locomotive Accountant, G. I. P. Rly., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The victoria and horse will be sold at 3-30 p. m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst., 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as table, bamboo chairs, gilt pier glasses sofas, cots, large glass show case, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers with mirror, revolving, bookstand, cupboards, iron safes, Paris folding harmonium, 1 Miller safe of steam.

1 mahogany extension dining by Soundy and Co
1 Lubins Cinematograph with 3 years lot and Saturator complete a few lots of old China ware and a collection of used stamps.

At 2 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 double seat glass front brougham.
1 French-polished office sideboard.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 27th Instant at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the second floor in Dhun Building opposite Sargent House on Apollo Bunder valuable and neat latest design teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs inlaid velvet, cabinets, marble top tables, rolltop table, corner, cabine, dining table, sideboard, almirahs, bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, Hinks, and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, carpets, cushions, pedestals, table cloth mats, square, piano by Schmidmayer and Soehne in good order icebox, glass fish bowl, Singer hand sewing machine, perambulator, electric fan with battery, microscope, standard oil stove, pictures, glassware, crockery, plated ware etc the property of M. LESLIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS &c, AT THE G. I. P RAILWAY, LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway, Act IX 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned,

---

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office saligram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with a handsome strong grey arab horse and a set of single harness.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 country cread dun pair of cars.
1 grey arab pony with a grey Arab pony.
The property of Col. Owen, Government House—
1 handsome strong bay mare, 15-2, aged, absolutely reliable in single and double harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. W. J. Anderson, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Bandar opposite the Police Station the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, drawing rooms suites, drawing room cabinet, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, handsome sweet-toned Cottage piano by Ronish marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, glass and four single and double bedsteads Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps fish carpets etc, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND MANGO CROP, SHEDS, &c &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on TUESDAY, the 27th March 1906, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March, 1906, to 1st April, 1907 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz:—Catching fish, cutting grass at different places, collecting cocoanuts removing fruit-cultivating land gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Sion, fishing and planting shing stakes in certain places in Mahim, Matunga, Sion, Parbadevi, Sion and Gowalia villages &c.

For details and conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or on the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 91A Park Road, opposite the Public Park & Co at the corner of Cumballa Hill and the second flat of "Pirojsha Villa," the teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture dinning table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiter, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs cupboards, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, pictures and photographs, dressing and washhand tables, single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, carpets, etc., etc., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING FISH, COLLECTING MANGO CROP, CHIKOO CROP, COCOANUTS, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tardeo Fish Chawk on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 8 a.m., Standard Time, the several rights mentioned hereunder :—

(1) Rights of cutting grass in rights for the period of one year on 3 (or 5 months) from the Old Sonapur ground at Worlee Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road Health Camp, Main Drain near Arthur Road and Clerk Road, also the cemetery to the north of Clerk Road and from old Mussul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water channel on Municipal ground at Cooria, for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toll by fees the date trees standing on the burial ground at Hanuman Road for one year.

(2) Rights of collecting cocoanuts from the Charniwaty Cemetery at Mahim Bazar Road and from Worlee New Cemetery for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating ground for one year, at as many different places, such as Coolia, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank, and 1 such piece of land at Sivri, Delisle Road adjoining the Sheep markets, and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sales of the above right apply at the Municipal Commissioners Office, Fort, or to the Divisional Health Officer No. 3 Division in his office near the G I P Railway Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW, Known as Mount Villa with furniture and out houses.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on TUESDAY, the 10th April next at 4-30 p. m., the following very valuable bungalow, known as Mount Villa, on the Sakad Pathar Road, near Khan Bahadhur Murzbans bungalow.

The bungalow has Mangalore tiled roof contains 1 acre and 10 guathas of land and is situated in the Sakad Pathar Road, about 10 minutes drive from the Railway station, it has five teed rooms with 3 bathrooms attached, one drawing room and a large veranda on two sides, measuring 35 by 13 each. It has also a number of cut-houses and cooking and stable accomodation.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1906.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 1st Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of London, Edinburgh, Monthlies, The National Review, Quarterly Review etc. etc. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 30,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstons Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS £110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,350,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,200.55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shanghai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang,	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. " 10,350,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,

SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, AND BACON CHEESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS

	Rs. A.
Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ...per lb.	1 2
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham.... „	2 0
Cooked, in slices .... „	2 8

BACON

Harris' Crown Braud, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 90 to 30 lbs. each... „	1 2
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each .... „	1 0
Boneless in slices ....per tin	1 4

Bacon in Canvas at original weights.

BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.

CHEESE

	Rs. A
GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each .... ..per lbs.	1 4
GORGONZOLA Real, on cut..... „	1 6
Cheshire, English .... „	1 0
Gruyere, finest quality .... „	1 0
Cheddar, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each .... „	0 14
American Cheshire .... „	0 12
Double Gloster .... „	0 14
Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) .... „	0 12
Imperial in Jars.....per jar	1 0
Camembert, in tins .....pea tin	1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

SCIENTIFIC EXTERMINATION OF RATS BY DANYSZ VIRUS

Successfully used on the Royal Estate, Sandringham.

Danysz Virus is harmless to other animals and Human beings.

No inconvenience from dead rats.

Major-General Sir FREDERICK CARRINGTON writes :—"I am glad to say that after several applications of the Virus I have I believe, completely cleared the rats out of my farm buildings, stables, kennels pheasantries, wares and etc. at Hilcot, which I have never before succeeded in doing.

From PELHAM BURN Esq. Pit Chroy, Blucks boat, Morayshire May 15th, 1905 :—It is the best stuff I ever used for exterminating rats.

Price Rs. 2-8 per tube.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Hild, 719tons, Captain Salvesin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber

THE B I S N Co's steamer, Oshakira, 3436 tons, Captain W Watkeys, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Lismore 227 tons, Captain T R Sloane, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer Imperatrix, 2441 tons, Captain F Mosca, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Trieste 6th March with a general cargo and passengers

THE R I M S Dufferin Commander St L S Warden, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi having left that port on 19th March and called at Navanagar. She brought the following passengers—Col it Owen, Military Secretary to H E the Governor at Bombay; Mr J H DuBoulay, Private Secretary; Capt Mcghill : Capt the Hon Cadogan and Capt E St C Gray, Aide-de-Camp ; Lieut Lucas, Comdt Body Guard : Mr T Coebrane ; Miss Drummond ; Major H W Rawlins A-D-C ; Capt Jacks ; Mr J DiSilva ; Mr S A Rahim ;O'Reilly ; two European maids and 47 deck.

Information, dated 12th March has been received that the Master of S. S. "Coromandel" states that his vessel drawing 20' 3" touched on a shoal patch which lies in a position from which Sherno Point Beacon bears the R d S a bears approximately N 52° E (T) distan 2 miles. Approximate position :—Latitude 24° 3' N Longitude 37° 53' E.

From a recent Survey by the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Rangoon, it would appear that there is a shoal with 3 to 6 feet of water about 8 cables in extent N. N E and S S W and 2 1-2 cables broad. The Northern end of which bears from Centre Eastern buoy S 73° E. distant 4 cables and the Southern end S 57° E. distant 9 cables. All bearings are true.

The New Dock Works. In continuation of previous Notices it is now given that the approach to the Petroleum Jetty will be at once closed to all vessels by the work on the East Dam of the New Dock Works.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Imperatrix s	Mosca	Trieste Mar 6
	Lismore s	Joane	Calcutta Mar 9
22	R I M S Dufferin..	Warden	Karachi Mar 19
	Hild s	Salvesin	Bengkok Mar 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Dumra s	Seddon	Persian Gulf
	Australien s	Verron	Marseilles
	Golabaria s	Watkeys	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Trantenfels, for Hamburg, &c
„ Imperatrix for Trieste, &c
„ Dwarka, for Persian Gulf
„ City of Manchester, for Karachi

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clangrath arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of 20th inst.

The Clan Maclean arrived at Suez, from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of 21st instant.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Bombay to Naples and Genoa, has left Aden on the 21st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, arrived at Mombasa, from Bombay this morning.

The P & O Co's steamer Baeca, left Hongkon, on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferlinand left Colombo on the afternoon of the 20th instant and is due here on the 24th instant at daybreak.

The same Co's Chartered steamer Regina left Karachi on the afternoon of the 21st instant, and is due here on the morning of the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 21.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 9-16	=	unchanged
2 do. Reuten	99 1-4 ex	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.....	105 3-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86 5-16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 1-2	=	do
2 months hence	29 5-8	=	do
Spot in New York.....	65 1-4	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 12	=	unchanged
Genoa „	20 48	=	do
New York Demand	4 85 1-2	=	— 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England.....	4	per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	3 1-2	do	=	do
6 „ „ „ ...	3 1-8	do	=	do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	=	do
INTEREST—				
Day to day loans	3 3-4	do	=	— 1-8
7 day market loans	3 5-8	do	=	— 1-4

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 35'59	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 6'68	do	Bombay
Rs. 11'50	do	Madras

Rs. 17'98 at 1s 3 31-32d

Minimum rate received 16 per cent. average rate 15·97

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 3'40	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 3'00	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 6'40 at 1s 4d

Minimum rate received 16 per cent. average rate 16 00

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 80,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000

Extra allotments, Bills on Bombay, Rs 10,103 at 1s 4d

WHEAT—Steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 41 5-8 + 3-8 A-M Sellers steady

Brown 39 J-J Done steady

LINSEED—Steady

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 1-4

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef.....	28 0
„ Mutton	32-6
Tone of Auction firm	

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day, Dull, Madras dull and prices par to 1d lower. Bombay 1d to 2d lower. Total sold 973,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed active, East Indian quiet, Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 5·93 plus 2. Egyptian F, G, F. Brown 9 5-16. Sold on speculation and for Exoprt 2,000, Imports 38,000. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June
5·76	5·77	5·79
+2	+2	+2
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.
5 80	5·81	5·78
+1	+1	...
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·62	5·57	5·56
—1	—1	—1

Receipts at U S Ports	18,000
Do last year	29,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	5,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·5 + 40)
Futures, month of March	10·13 + 39) a
Do do. July	10·92 + 30)

a Advanced owing to bullish ginners figures and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 13-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of May	10·99 + 30
Do. do. July	11·12 + 27

Tone at close ..... firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 21st March 1906 :—

Cotton	7,345	bales.
Wheat	2,800	cwts.
Linseed	9,080	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	519	do
Gingellyseed	5,671	do
Poppyseed	45	do
Groundnut	28	do
Castorseed	4,190	do
Rice	815	do
Myrabolams	3,103	do
Dolkonseed	5,122	do
Mowrasaed	51	do
Grain	1,116	do
Jowar	288	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, MARCH 22.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T. ...	...	...	1s 3d 31-32d.
Bank Demand ...	...	...	1s 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4d 7-32d
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s 4d 5 16-d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	149 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	...	203
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99'6
1st Settlement, 30th March	99'6

Money Market, Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do, 22nd March	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do, 22nd ,,	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th Jan.	8	do.

SEEDS—LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs	a.	p.
Ready	7	14	0
Forward ... May...	8	4	0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore April-May	6	11	0
Yellow Cawpore do	7	2	0
Yellow Guzerat do	7	6	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	7	14	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	34	8	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.

Khandeish	47	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	0	0
25 do. do	45	0	0
50 do. do	44	0	0
Black Kutnee	41	8	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi April-May	4	14	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	12,000

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·83	5·84	5·86
+7	+7	+7
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5 87	5·88	5·85
+7	+7	+7
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5 68	5·63	5·62
+6	+6	+6

COTTON.—The market is very steady with slightly more enquiry from buyers for ready lots. Forward quotations are firm with little business passing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...192	184 ...		Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...197	187 ...		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	... 196	186 ...		do.
Comrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 214-5	208-9		do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	... 210	203 ...		do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.) ...	... 212	205 ...		do.
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	... 209	...		do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	214-5	208-9	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	220	214 ...		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	... 227	221 ...		do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	... 271	263	233	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...	... 222	216 ...		do.
Muttia (M.-G.) ...	... 207	200 ...		do.
Dharwar (S.-G.) ...	... ...	...	255	25. May
Westerns	... ...	...	235	do.

"Unless we have proteid we die."—Gamgee.

KEMP'S

Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value, It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

		Rs.	a.
PROTUMEN ¼ lb.	packet.....	0	12 each.
PROTUMEN ½ „	„	1	4 „
PROTUMEN 1 „	„	2	6 „
PROTUMEN Corn floor	.....	0	12 „
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	.....	0	14 „
PROTUMEN	do.	1	8 „
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes...		0	8 „

Kemp & Co Ltd

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 10·37m., 11·18s. Low water, 4·42m., 4·39s.

P. and O. s.s. Oriental, with English mails of 9th inst., due to arrive at 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-15 p.m.

Arrival of Sir Arthur Lawley per mail steamer.

Criticism Lesson by Miss Wilson at B.Z. & M. M's School, Girgaum, on "Geography" at 6 p. m.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, of the Bombay High Court, has obtained a month's privilege leave from yesterday, and intends to visit Mysore, Ootacamund, and other places.

THE WRESTLING CONTEST on Saturday evening is likely to excite unusual interest. A gentleman well known in sporting circles has very generously promised a gold medal for the winner of the Championship.

THE ORIENT THEATRE COMPANY.—The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company, called by Messrs. Payne, Lam and Co., secretaries and agents, was held yesterday at the offices of Sir Dinshaw Mancekjee Petit, Hornby Road, the Parsee Baronet presiding. Owing to the want of a quorum, the meeting had to be postponed.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a.m., on Sunday the 25th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umzinto via, Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 27th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 28th instant.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB LAWN—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battalion, R. I. Railway Vols. String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March	The Gunners ..... Monk
Overture	Isabella ..... Suppe
Selection	Sergeant Brue..... Lehmann
Scene 1st Aria	La Assedio D'Arle m..... Verdi
Grand Fantasia.....	The Rose of Castelle..... Kappey
Polka Cornet Solo...	The Star of England ..... Farrell

ASSAULT ON A LANDLORD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. Kursondass Chabildass, third Presidency Magistrate, Robert Hyde, was charged with assaulting Dhanjisha Pestonji Nanavati his landlord. From the evidence recorded it appears that on the evening of the 16th instant Mr. Nanavati, had called over at Mr. Hyde's place in Green Street for his rent, and when inside was beaten by the accused. Several clerks from the firm of Messrs. Khroeder Smith hearing the noise and shouts of "police" came up and saw the accused delivering Nanavati a blow. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Abdulla Miya, a Mahomedan butcher, with attempting to murder a woman named Gagoo and causing hurt to her sister Nundubai. It appears that on the night of the 21st instant the accused went to Gagoo's room at Dumoan Road and asked her to come out and on her refusal to do so the accused drew out a large knife which he had concealed on his person and stabbed her on her left side. The sister, Nundubai on seeing this rushed up and closed with him and was also struck with the knife on her head and back. The injuries sustained by the latter fortunately did not prove fatal. Gagoo was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that the knife had pierced her lungs, and she now lies in a precarious condition. The accused was subsequently made over to the Police. After recording some evidence the case was remanded for the purposes of instituting further enquiries.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. A frequent cause of these is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude and great debility, showing the wants of a proper circulation of the fluid, (and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are a effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, which must be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 13th March :—

Read again item of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board, dated the 25th February as follows :—Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 17th January papers underlying Circular on Engineer's report on the question of altering the existing buildings to provide 131 rooms to accommodate persons displaced in Scheme No. III.

The Trustees required detailed information as to the cost of the proposed alterations, and the Chairman having undertaken to provide the necessary information, consideration was postponed.

Considered memo of the 12th March from the Engineer, furnishing the following particulars with regard to the proposal for altering certain existing buildings acquired in Scheme No. III so as to provide for 131 additional rooms to accommodate persons displaced by the Scheme :—

ABSTRACT.

Case No.	Amount of Estimate.	Net cost of materials to be re used, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.
55—55A (Stable)	345	239
66	1,493	896
67	4,095	1,804
	5,933	2,939
56—56 A (Main Building)...	1,190	582
57—7 B	1,518	744
Total ...	8,646	4,235

Resolution.—Sanction is accorded to the expenditure of Rs. 8,646 on the conversion of the buildings as proposed.

RAILWAY AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 22nd August 1905, papers underlying Circular on the following letter from Government, in the General Department, of the 15th February :—

"With reference to your letter dated 4th November 1905, I am directed to state that Government are willing to sanction Scheme No. VI (Sion-Matunga Street Scheme), provided the Trust undertake hereafter to exclude all bits of land which Government may direct them to make over to the Railway and to modify their scheme accordingly, and also to exclude from their operations any lands already taken up for the Railway, I am also to remark that some agreement will apparently have to be come to between the Railway Administration and the Trust in regard to surplus lands within the scheme already taken up for the Railway, but ultimately found to be unnecessary for Railway purposes.

I am to add that the sanction of Government to Scheme No. VI will not commit either the G. I. P. Railway or the Railway Board to the views expressed by the Trustees regarding the precise location of the several overbridges or the apportionment of their cost. These are points for further discussion, and the question of the incidence of the cost of providing the overbridges that may eventually be considered necessary will have to be settled in accordance with the provisions of the Railways' Act or by mutual arrangement between the Trustees and the Railway Administration, subject to the approval of the Railway Board."

Read the following memo, by the Chairman, dated the 2nd February :—

scheme VI.

"As desired by the Trustees at the last Board Meeting, I circulate herewith Government letter, dated the 15th instant, regarding this Scheme.

As explaining this letter, I may say that when the Scheme was submitted to Government towards the close of last year, objection was raised in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department on the ground that certain lands which had been notified for acquisition for the G. I. P. Railway Harbour Branch Line were included within the limits of the Scheme, and it was therefore one the Scheme should be altered to exclude these areas. It was also urged that the question as regarding the location and incidence of cost of the Railway bridges ought to be settled, as the scheme provided only Rs. 3 lakhs as the Board's share of the cost of certain of these bridges, and the Railway Department argued in effect that the Trust ought to pay the whole cost of all the bridges. I had some discussion with the Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, on these matters, and eventually I attended a meeting of the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, Mr. White, Secretary in the Public Works Department, and Mr. Quin, Secretary in the General Department, our own Engineer Mr. Kimball being also present, when the subject was exhaustively discussed. It was pointed out on our part, that frequent small changes were being made by the Railway such as alteration in the position of Railway stations, extra width for embankments and so on, and that if our scheme was to be delayed until finally was arrived at by the railway in the matter of their land requirements it would practically mean that we must defer the scheme until the Branch Railway was complete, say, for another two years. We pointed out that whether the land is being acquired for the railway or for the Trust, it is still being acquired by Government, the only difference being that in the case of the Railway the acquisition is carried out under the Land Acquisition Act and in case of the Trust it is carried out under the Improvement Trust Act ; hence as all the land is to be acquired by Government for one purpose or the other it should be a simple matter for the two authorities to arrange between themselves, so that the railway should get the area which they require for the new Branch Line, and the Mahim Loop including the necessary stations and sidings, and that all the rest should fall to the Trust. Thus in the case, for instance, of a large Survey Number, portion of which only is really required by the railway, it may be necessary that the whole number should be acquired. In such a case it was considered that arrangement could very well be made for the Trust to take over from the railway at cost price the balance of the number which the railway does not require, and similarly supposing the Trust to acquired another large Survey Number, of which, owing to some small deviations found necessary, the Railway might require for the new Line a small portion, then by a similar arrangement the Trust could make over that small portion at cost price to the railway. By an understanding of this kind it was urged that there was no reason why sanction to the scheme should be delayed on account of notifications overlapping or of lands acquired by the railway being included within the limits of the Scheme. Indeed an understanding of this nature had already been arrived at between the Engineers of the Trust and the railway respectively ! Then as regards the bridges, we recognized that the G. I. P. Railway was hardly likely to take the same view as we do concerning the apportionment of the cost. They would not unnaturally make the best fight they could to get the who leoost placed upon the Trust, whereas we, on the other hand, were of opinion that certain of the bridges should be entirely constructed at the cost of the railway, while in the case of the other bridges we recognised that the Trust might fairly be called upon to pay a proportion. The eventual apportionment of the cost will have to be decided by Government after considering the arguments on both sides, and it was urged, on behalf of the Scheme, that should the provision of Rs. 3 lakhs be found eventually to be insufficient, any excess could be met from possible savings on other items in the Scheme, and should such excess be found to cause the total estimate of the Scheme to be exceeded, it is a simple thing to submit a revised estimate for the Scheme to Government for sanction ; that therefore the fact of a certain sum having now been entered in the estimate as contribution towards the cost of railway bridges need not prejudice any arrangement that may be come to hereafter as regards the incidence of the cost, nor need sanction to the Scheme be delayed on that account. These arguments prevailed and thus instead of the whole scheme coming back to us for fresh revision which should exclude all the land required for the railway and include such provision for railway bridges as might be decided to be a proper share of the Trust as approved by the Railway Board, we have now received this letter in which Government state that they are willing to sanction the scheme, provided that the Trust undertake to effect the necessary exchanges of land in cases such as I have given examples of above, and on the understanding that the question of the overbridges still remains to be decided.

Coming to the letter itself the only part I can take exception to is that we are asked to undertake hereafter to exclude all bits of land which Government may direct us to make over to the railway and to modify our scheme accordingly. The words I take exception to here are exclude and modify, as they seem to imply that if Government desire us to make over any bits of land which under the authority sanctioning the scheme we may have acquired and which may be found necessary for the purposes of the railway, we should thereupon have to prepare a modified scheme showing these lands as excluded. This appears to me to be altogether unnecessary. All that we need do, in my opinion, is to undertake to exclude from our operations any lands already taken up for the railway and to make over to the railway at cost price any bits of land within the area of the scheme which we may at the time have acquired, and which Government may direct us so to make over. We can also undertake to take over from the railway at cost price any surplus land within the scheme already taken up for the railway, but ultimately found to be unnecessary for railway purposes.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1906.

ROMER YOUNGHUSBAND AND SIND.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, the future Resident in Kashmir, and now at Home on leave, has devoted some of his leisure to writing in the new number of "Cornhill," of his uncle, the late General Romer Younghusband, who died last December. In doing so Sir Francis glances back at the frontier problem as it stood in those long-passed days, when his uncle and his father,—who was likewise present in the first Afghan war of 1840-42 and Sir Charles Napier's Scinde Compaign—were engaged "in the same great struggle to which we Anglo-Indians of the present day are devoting so much of our energies." It was, he adds, "to strengthen India against Russia" that his uncle and father fought over sixty years ago and it is "on the same work that their sons are still engaged." The politician of to-day preaches that there is no longer necessity for this work, but the Anglo-Indian officer refuses to believe it and sees the need for greater activity than ever. Romer Younghusband received his commission in the East India Company's service in 1837 when India was stirring with a fresh Russian scare. A direct military invasion of India was not then feared. Anxiety was caused by the steady political encroachment of Russia in the direction of our frontiers. The writer believes the Russians when they say that they did not inaugurate a policy of expansion over Siberia and Central Asia with the express purpose of striking at India and that they were drawn on by natural causes, just as we had been in India. A great Power, he argues, cannot keep still alongside small barbarian States. It is hard enough to avoid absorbing them, even when they are safely stowed away in the mountains, and it was natural therefore that Russian power should expand over Siberia down to Central Asia. But he does not seek to deny that it was none the less dangerous to India, because it was only natural, and the Russians were quick enough to see the advantage it gave them. He quotes the Russian writer Terentyeff who observed : "The benefit we have gained consists in the fact that from our present position our power of threatening British India has become real and ceased to be visionary. In this respect our Central Asian possessions serve only as an etape on the road to further advance and as a halting-place where we can rest and gather fresh strength."

On the strength of this Sir Francis Younghusband holds that Lord Auckland was fully justified in believing that a danger from Russian encroachment did exist and was well advised in determining resolutely to meet the danger, though the Indian frontier was then at the Sutlej far behind even the Indus ; though the Punjab, Scinde and Baluchistan were still independent States, and even at Delhi there was still a Mahomedan King, and though on the other side, the Russian frontier was hundreds of miles further back than it is now, and Khiva, Tashkend, and Samarkand were still wholly indepedent of the Russians, and the Caucasus and Turkomania had not yet been conquered. But the British felt the necessity for timely measures for self preservation and took them —measures which have the same object as those since pursued by Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon. Sir Francis touches upon the first Afghan war, then deals with the subsequent Scinde compaign in which Romer Younghusband was brigade-major to his kinsman, Sir Charles Napier. The latter was a result of the former. Disaster had befallen us and the chiefs and tribesmen had designs to attack us. So Napier marched from Sukkur to Hyderabad to make a settlement there. With enormous odds against him and an enemy four times as strong as himself he set out and "his boldness of action was so effective in impressing the Oriental mind that when on the eighth day he reached Emaum Ghur the enemy fled." After Miani the thermometer stood at 130 in the tents and the heat was so terrible that in one day thirty-three European soldiers died from its effects. But Napier had still to conduct minor military operations in finally pacifying the country which Lord Ellenborough decided to annex, and in the end he was able to say : "We have taught the Baluch that neither his sun, nor his desert, nor his jungles nor his nullahs can stop us, and he will never face us more. Romer Younghusband was then a brevet major and remained in Sind many years and was to his dying day filled with an ardent devotion to his fiery old chief who specially acknowledged his services as a staff officer.

By the annexation of Sind, as we know, the western frontier was greatly strengthened and the province, now peaceful and increasing in prosperity every year, is ruled over by Romer Younghusband's eldest son. On the only occasion on which Sir Francis visited it he had the good fortune to see the last surviving Amir of Sir Charles Napier's day. Romer Younghusband, then lieutenant-colonel, served as assistant adjutant-general to Sir James Outram in the Persian expedition, and during the Mutiny he was in command in Sind, which remained quiet. As his nephew says, in him was that spirit upon which the building up and preservation of our Indian Empire above everything depended. There are few of the kind left and in his comparison of the service of those days and these, Sir Francis Younghusband gives us some vivid sketches. The finances of India, as he writes, were embarrassed and "what was worse the public service still bore the taint of the early trading days of the East India Company, when its servants were miserably paid, and had to 'make what they could from trade and other sources. A Governor of Bombay had to leave within forty-eight hours on account of monetary entanglements he had got into with the natives. Among the civil and political officers were a few very able men, but there were also a number of men whose heads had been turned by the powers they possessed, and through living remote from that bracing stimulus of contact with their fellow-countrymen, which all who live long among Asiatics and in an enervating climate so greatly need. A contemporary wrote of them as 'greedy of gain, gorged with insolence, disdaining work, and thinking of turning the resources of the State to their sordid profit." Sir Francis is not altogether complimentary to the present day official. He thinks that "in contrasting India of that time with India of the present we shall probably find that there were then both better and worse men than in these days of more respectable mediocrity. Nowadays," he adds, "the Anglo-Indian services furnish neither extraordinarily brilliant nor excessively corrupt and incompetent men. Sixty years ago they included both the one and the other. The conditions of those days intensified both the good and the bad in men's character. If a man had a balance of good in him, that good was forced out, and the result was an Outram or a Lawrence, an Edwardes or a Nicholson. If the balance of his tendencies was towards the bad, he went to the devil quickly and decisively." Of military efficiency of the days gone by he has a remarkably poor opinion and remarks that the Army, with which Sir Charles Napier fought one of the stiffest and most successful battles in Indian history, was so little trained that on the evening before the fight he had to parade his force to teach them a few simple manœuvres. His brigades were commanded by majors, his regiments by captains and on his staff there was scarcely a man over twenty-three years of age, Romer Younghusband, his brigade-major, being not yet twenty-four.

THE TROUBLE IN DIR.

INTERNAL trouble, says our Calcutta correspondent, is again reported from Dir, where the Khan's uncle, Sayed Ahmed, recently attacked and took possession of Sinzai Chare. The affair, we are told, is not likely to lead to intervention from the Government of India, and it will be remembered that even at the time of our alliance with the late Khan it was especially stipulated that the Government would take no step to maintain his position, though it helped him to regain it in 1895. In the present instance Sayed Ahmed was attacked and defeated by the Khan of Dir and Mian Gul Jan, his brother, who became reconciled for the purpose of overthrowing their uncle. The fighting was keen and a number of lives were lost on both sides, and Mian Gul Jan is reported to have been wounded. The victors got possession of about 80 rifles and the Khan of Nawargai is reported to have gone to Khal for the purpose of assisting Mian Gul Jan. Dir has been the scene of internecine war for many years. Within the last ten or twelve Rahimtulla Khan, then Khan of Dir, supporting Mir Husan Khan in a struggle against Mahomed Sharif Khan, the late Khan of Dir, quarrelled with his father. Mainly in consequence of this quarrel, the notable Umra Khan, obtained possession of the forts in the Maidan Valley, lying between Jandol and the Panjkora river, and established himself at Bansai in the Baraul valley. Shortly afterwards Rahimtulla Khan died. Whereupon Mahomed Sharif Khan tried to recover the Maidan forts. He failed in this and from that time onwards there was a continual struggle between the two chiefs—on Mahomed Sharif's part to check Umra Khan's encroachments, and on Umra Khan's part to wrest Dir from Mahomed Sharif Khan. Umra Khan having succeeded in procuring a considerable number of rifles from British territory—mostly stolen, but in part surreptitiously purchased in Bombay—as well as amunition, was enabled in 1890 to usurp the whole of the Dir country and finally to defeat Sharif-Khan who took refuge in Upper Swat. Safdar Khan, the Chief of Nawagai, after long enmity against Umra Khan, became his ally in a defensive and offensive alliance. After the Chitral Expedition and Umra Khan became a fugitive, Mahomed Sharif Khan was recognised as Khan of Dir. The country has ever since been in as great turmoil as it was in earlier years and, according to the later official report of the Frontier Province Administration, is likely to continue so. In December 1904 Mahomed Sharif Khan, whose health had for some time been failing, died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Badshah Khan. Mian Gul Jan, his brother and rival, was at the time at Peshawar. His attempt to precipitate the crisis by moving in his father's lifetime having failed, in his absence, other opposition to Badshah Khan was not very serious, though his uncle, Saiyed Ahmed Khan of Barwa, supported by the Nawab of Nawagai and the Khan of Khor, caused some trouble by attacking Gambir, which he took, and Mundah, which was successfully relieved. Ultimately all parties, wearied with mutual suspicion and consequent inaction, agreed to maintain the "status quo." Badshah Khan has since been recognised in Durbar as Khan of Dir, and arrangements were made to pay to Mian Gul Jan an allowance, conditional on his residing in Peshawar or some other approved place. The Nawab of Nawagai has his own quarrels with his sons to attend to and, despite a "pro forma" settlement, relations between him and Mahomed Ali Khan, his eldest son, are very strained. But he must needs join in the struggles in Dir and so increase the difficulties of his position.

PASTEUR TREATMENT IN INDIA.

THE work done at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli is very unpretentious, but at the same time very valuable, and it is pleasant to see how much more widely its services are sought after, each year. When first opened there were three hundred and twenty-one patients in the year. Next year the number had increased by over two hundred, and though in the third year there was scarcely any increase, yet there was a large jump in the figures for the fourth year, and in the period ending on the 5th of August last, the numbers rose from 612 to 877 and in addition one hundred and eleven persons who came for advice were not treated as there was sufficient evidence to show that the animals which inflicted the bites were not rabid. The number of patients includes 307 Europeans, and 570 Natives of India. The Punjab supplied most patients to the Institute with 224, Bombay sending only 93, and Bengal one less. The expenditure in the year was Rs. 34,590 leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 9,357, wherewith to carry out some needed alterations. The patients treated are divided into three classes, those bitten by animals proved to be rabid, those bitten by animals certified to be rabid by a Veterinary Surgeon or by a Medical Officer, and those bitten by suspected animals. The patients in each class gave but a total of seven failures. In the first class only one out of 194 cases failed to be cured, in the second class two out of sixty-five, and, in the third, four out of six hundred and eighteen, the percentage of failure giving but a total of 0·79. Of the three hundred European patients not one failed in being cured. The British Army sent 205 cases, of which ten were officers and one lady, while the Indian Army sent 70 cases, six officers and two ladies. European civilian patients numbered 94. The statistics in the miniature blue-book which contains the report of the working of the Institute are only another proof of the great need of such treatment in India and of a staff which occupies spare time in research for, and preparation of, anti-toxic sera for diphtheria, tetanus and snake venom.

H. E. THE VICEROY will go to Barrackpore tomorrow and return to Calcutta on Monday.

THE Viceroy will distribute prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers Rifles at their headquarters to-morrow.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

MR. F. C. LITTLE, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left at Suez at mid-night, Thursday.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA of Bikanir had a private interview with H. E. the Viceroy and stayed to lunch on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Macedonia with the homeward Mails of the 17th instant arrived at Aden, at 8 p.m., Thursday.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has nominated Mr. William Thacker Spink to be Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

MAJOR H. A. BROWNING, Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, has been selected by the Government of India as Superintendent of the Andamans in succession of Mr. Merk.

MR. RICHARD BURN, Editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," who is on tour, has proceeded from Lahore to Peshawar and will thence rejoin head-quarters at Simla.

THE Lansdowne-Dogadda road is now open for cart traffic from Kotdwara to Dogadda and for pony traffic from Dogadda to Lansdowne except for about one mile near Kaladoonga.

A "Times of Ceylon" special telegram states that Mr Sholto Skrine is preparing a resolution to be presented at the Tea and Produce Committee meeting with the object of canvassing the Association on the subject of an early termination of the Cess.

AMONG the inventions for which applications for patents have just been filed in India is a Mushicide or signal rat" exterminator by a native medical practitioner and chemist of Rawalpindi. The Marconi Company have also applied for a patent for improvements in or relating to wireless telegraphy."

THE task of distributing the work devolving upon the new Army Department is proceeding rapidly. The clerical establishments have also been formed, and by the time Government have settled down in Simla after the annual move from Calcutta, each division of the Department should be in a position to deal with the work assigned to it.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 17th March 1906, amounted to Rs. 1,644, being a decrease of Rs. 3,603 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st to 17th March, 1906, were Rs. 34,243, being a decrease of Rs. 15,719

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending March 20, was 1,645, giving a death-rate of 107·28 per annum per thousand as against 98·70 the corresponding period of last year, and 120·21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 103 died from fevers ; 572, plague ; 18, small-pox ; 47, measles ; 2, cholera; 3 leprosy ; 92, phthisis ; 47, diseases of the nervous system ; 295, affections of the respiratory organs ; 86, diarrhœa ; 35, dysentery ; 45, still-born ; 151, old age and debility ; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 63 ; Brahmin, 51 ; Lingaet, 6 ; Bhattia, 9 ; Hindu of other caste, 809 ; Hindu low caste, 239 ; Musalman, 337 ; Persee 32 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 41 ; Eurasian, 2 ; European, 6 ; and Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 455 as against 265 the corresponding period of last year, and 267 the average over the past five years.

THE Russian Government is determined to establish an effective control over the working of the gold-mines of Siberia and the Ural district. In 1905, notwithstanding the disturbance caused by the war, the laboratory of the Ekaterinoslaw state received from private individuals three tons of gold, and the total production of gold in the Ural is estimated for the same year at ten tons. The Government has revived old rules, and insists on the mines delivering their gold exclusively to the State laboratories or working it only under the surveillance of public functionaries. It has seemed to Government indispensable as a preliminary to carrying out this rule, that the administrative personel in whose charge these delicate functions will be placed shall be entirely changed.

THE death is announced as having taken place at Wrycroft, Battenhall, Worcester, at the age of 61, of Colonel A. W. Morris, C. B. He was born in 1845, was educated at Rugby, and joined the Army as an ensign in the 16th Regt. in July 1864, and the following month was transferred to the 58th Regt. (now the 2nd batt. of the Northamptonshire Regt.). He took part in the Zulu war of 1879, and was present at Ulundi in the Boer war of 1881, and was severely wounded at Majuba Hill. He commanded the 1st Northampton Regiment from 1890 to 1894, when he received the brevet of colonel. He was assistant Adjutant-General of the Eastern District from May 1896 till November 1899, was then sent out to South Africa, was from March to December 1900 commandant at Durban, and from December 1900 till December 1902, assistant inspector-general on the lines of communication, and also in command of the Eastern Districts. He was mentioned in despatches and received the Companionship of the Bath.

RUBBER CULTIVATION AS AN INVESTMENT.

THE following is an extract from a series of articles appearing in the "Indian Rubber" Journal under the above heading, giving some interesting information to would-be investors and is worthy of careful consideration in view of the appeal made to Government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of rubber planting in Western India.

I am including in these notes some statements which, to the investor, may appear to be details of more use to the practical man than to one merely financially interested. This is not the case, however, for the investor, in order to reach a decision with regard to rubber cultivation as an investment in general, and to a definite proposition in particular, must know how to discriminate. I have pointed out already how the yields of rubber from mature trees have been largely increased by the adoption of improvements in tapping, and have said enough to show that on good trees in suitable soil larger returns than hitherto anticipated are more than likely. I have given details of the tapping in order to make clear, not so much how it is done, as on what it depends—namely, the available tapping area. This is a very important point, and one which ought to be thoroughly understood. We have grown somewhat accustomed in prospectuses to a statement that there are so many trees of such and such an age on the estate. While this is a valuable figure on which to base one's judgment, no less so is the circumference of these trees, taken at three feet from the ground. While the age is a valuable factor, the girth is much more to the point. It is impossible to give a standard for growth in girth, but the following will give a fairly good idea of what trees, grown in a suitable soil in a suitable climate, should average :—

From date of planting.	1 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years.
Girth 3 ft. from ground	in. 4	in. 8½	in. 13	in. 17½	in. 22	in. 25½	in. 28

Even this general idea of growth must be qualified, since, at a higher elevation, the growth in earlier years is somewhat slower. When the soil and climate is suitable a slower growth, due to this cause, simply means that the returns will be delayed for a little while longer. In some specially favoured districts a much larger girth is obtained at the same ages. After the seventh year the rate of increase in girth is much more rapid. So far as can be ascertained at present it hardly pays to tap a tree which is not 20 inches in girth six feet from the ground. It will be seen, therefore, that the sooner the tree reaches that circumference the earlier will yield returns to the investor. Further than this, it must be noted that for every five inches increase in girth an available tapping area of over 350 square inches is obtained, and that is equal to, roughly, 1-2 lb of rubber extra.

ESTIMATE OF YIELD.

As regards estimate of yield, I am not going into this subject very fully, for I have said enough to show that at present time only a very bold man would dare to put a figure upon what this ought to be. I have given instances of trees, yielding 16 lbs. of rubber per annum but I am not going to claim that as the average yield. I could give other instances of estates which yield an average of 5 lbs. per tree, the trees being from 5 to 11 years old ; the latter being comparatively few. I do not consider the latter an exceptional yield, but in order to be on the safe side, I only take for my estimate what I know the Hevea will yield if planted on good soil in a suitable climate and with proper attention :

Age from planting...	5 yrs.	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.
Average yield in lbs. per annum.....	1-4	1-2	1	2	3	3

This I consider a most moderate estimate. The trees are planted 200 to an acre, and provision has been made in the estimate for the late returns from supplies, i.e., plants put in at a later date to take the place of trees which have failed to survive. The present price of cultivated rubber, as I write, is 6s. 1d. per lb. In order to leave plenty of margin for a possible fall in price. I take the figure as 5s. per lb. The cost of preparing the rubber, freight and charges can be taken as 1s. per lb, and this includes the expense of superintendence, etc. The returns per acre are therefore :

Age from planting...	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years
Yield per acre in lbs.	200	240	280	320	360	400
£	£10	£20	£40	£60	£120	£200

Returns such as these are so large that most people grow doubtful of them, and yet I have been careful to greatly under estimate the yields. The total cost of bringing into cultivation until the seventh year of this acre of rubber we have seen to be £18 18s., a figure, however, which is affected by the cost of land which may vary from £3 per acre to £10 or more per acre in specially-favoured localities. The only drawback, from the investor's point of view, is the long wait of six years. But for this, of course, the public would have rushed in more eagerly than they have yet done. In my opinion, the long wait is a matter of very little moment, and has probably saved rubber cultivation from an early invasion of the type of promoter calculated to bring the investment into disrepute. Provided the investor has satisfied himself that the soil and the climate is suitable, and that the management is competent, I know of no other investment calculated to yield such good returns.

ESTATES IN BEARING.

There is one way, and one way only, of getting an interest in rubber cultivation without having to undergo the tedium of waiting for six years. The pioneers of the cultivation of rubber are possessed of many acres of land planted with trees which are now in bearing. The cost of planting these is insignificant compared to their value now, and the difference in many instances represents a considerable fortune, sufficient, in some cases, at least, to induce a proprietor to sell. Now, the investor cannot both eat his cake and have it. If he will not wait for six years, he need not expect to buy rubber-bearing land at the cost expended in planting it. He must reckon not on what it cost, but on what it will bring in in the way of returns. He must forget the cost of £18 18s. per acre in early days (now £30 to £25, or even £30) and look on it as a purchase which will yield so much per cent. on the cost. In the following statement I have tried to put the two methods of investment in rubber in such a way that they may be clearly seen :—

Comparison : one acre planted with 6 year old rubber and one acre from cleared.

The year the Investor begins to plant.	Cost. £	Returns. £
1906	9	—
1907	2	—
1908	2	—
1909	2	—
1910	2	—
1911	2	—
Balance to date	£19	Nil
1912	—	40
1913	—	80
1914	—	120
1915	—	120
1916	—	120
1917	—	200
Balance to date	£19	£680

The year the Investor buys 1 acre 6 years old	Cost. £	Returns. £
1906	200	40
1907	—	80
1908	—	120
1909	—	120
1910	—	120
1911	—	200
Balance to date	£200	£680
1912	—	200
1913	—	200
1914	—	200
1915	—	200
1916	—	200
1917	—	200
Balance to date	£200	£1,280

The above figures are only taken as comparative, and while I would not advance them as a standard to be taken, yet I do not believe they will be found very wide of the mark. The cost of one acre of six-year old rubber at £150 to £200 must not be taken as my idea of its value, but only as a figure for the purposes of this table. I decline to give my own idea as to the value of planted rubber, as greatly does the situation of the estate and the growth of the tree, the price of labour, etc., affect the valuation.

(Cancelled on Page 6.)

THE CHINESE DILEMMA.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON LORD MILNER LOST.

Consideration for India.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

A debate took place in the House of Commons to-night on the Appropriation Bill. Mr. Chamberlain moved for a Royal Commission to investigate labour in the Transvaal.

Mr. Winston Churchill said a commission was unnecessary and futile as, whatever decision was arrived at, one side would remain unconvinced.

The motion, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 378 against 110.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill said the Government had not received any application from the Transvaal for the introduction of Indians in the mines and it was impossible to state beforehand the manner of dealing with such an application.

Mr. Morley said he hoped in the annual survey of Indian affairs to give an outline of Lord Kitchener's scheme for the defence of the frontier so far as public interest permits.

It was not intended, he said, to employ native soldiers on work, like building, derogatory to their caste.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The motion of censure on Lord Milner was rejected by the House of Commons without a division.

The amendment, which was moved by Mr. Winston Churchill, "that the House, while condemning flogging of the Chinese, desires in the interests of peace and conciliation in South Africa to refrain from personal censure of individuals," was adopted by 355 against 135 votes.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech, characterized the original motion as vindictive and petty persecution of a great public servant.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that while the Government admitted the truth and moderation of the resolution, its adoption would aggravate animosities in South Africa and would be a peculiar and unprecedented record of a censure passed without hearing the person incriminated in terms so solemn and unusual as they have only been twice employed in the last century.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

It is understood that the Imperial Government will welcome the application for the importation of Indians into the Transvaal on the lines of the British Guiana system, as it is calculated it will ease the situation which the Government regards with anxiety.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Open Door for Investors.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The "Times," in an article on the Indian Budget, says that it presents a highly satisfactory picture of growing prosperity. It concludes that the people of England do not realise the industrial potentialities of India, and scramble for concessions in China, while the equal national wealth of India is untouched. India, the article adds, offers an unsurpassed field for concerted and scientifically co-ordinated enterprise.

OPINION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The budget is very generally approved by the Calcutta Newspapers. The "Statesman" says on the whole it is satisfactory, but complains of the treatment of Bengal. It concludes its notice of the Budget by the remark: "It is clear that in the opinion of the Supreme Government the principal need of Bengal is more police. The grant under this head is larger than that made to any Province, except Madras. Bengal asks for bread and receives a lathi, it asks for knowledge and Government offer policemen."

The "Indian Daily News" says:—"We can, in conclusion, but congratulate him on the very satisfactory position disclosed as a whole, notwithstanding the existence of famine in certain areas"

The "Englishman" says it is possible that some notes of discord will reach the ears of the Finance Minister to-day, mingled in the general chorus of congratulation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

Lascars not to be Interfered With.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Mr. Lloyd George's Merchant Shipping Bill excludes foreign seamen unable to understand the English words of command. He has refused emphatically to interfere with the employment of Lascars who are British subjects and intelligent, steady, hardworking and skilful. The Bill includes a number of provisions for improving the condition of sailors.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Gubbins, well-known on the turf and owner of Galteemore and Ard Patrick.

THE W. I. L. T. C. C.

A keen game at the Gymkhana in the first round for singles resulted in a win for Rendall over Reid by 6-5, 6-3. Reid was not playing his best, but he gave Rendall who comes down from Poona an exceedingly hard task before he won the second set.

THE ROYAL INDIAN TOUR.

THE KING'S MESSAGE OF THANKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22,

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy:—

From the Viceroy to the King-Emperor, dated 18th March 1906:—

"On the departure of Their Royal Highnesses from India I hope I may be permitted to assure your Majesty of the signal success of their Royal Highnesses' visit and of the unbounded pleasure it has afforded your Majesty's Indian subjects."

From the King-Emperor to the Viceroy dated 20th March 1906:—

"I am much touched by your kind words and delighted that the visit of the Prince and Princess has been such a success and am most grateful to you and those in authority under you and to the whole populace for the magnificent reception granted to them."

TROUBLE ON THE FRONTIER.

FIGHTING FOLLOWS INTRIGUING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Internal fighting has again broken out in the disturbed area of the Dir country. The Khan's uncle Sayed Ahmed, recently attacked and captured Sinzae, but was turned out by the Khan and his brother.

LATER.

Nothing fresh has been heard, regarding the emeute in the Dir State. The Government of India is only concerned with the safety of the road to Chitral and Gilgit and this does not appear to be endangered by the present internal disturbance.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The "Englishman" states we learn on good authority that application will shortly be made to the Secretary of State for a large increase in the numbers of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Education Service.

THE SHAPE VISITS THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22

The Shape of Tibet, accompanied by Captain O'Connor and a few members of his suite, visited the Calcutta High Court yesterday and was shown all over the building.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary, will join the Viceroy on tour at Agra, and accompany him to Ajmer and Peshawar.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Mrs. Wilson, the wife of Captain Wilson, I. M. S., Calcutta General Hospital staff, was thrown from her carriage the horses of which bolted, and is in a critical condition.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate for demand loans to seven per cent.

THE DARJEELING TEA MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 22.

Further evidence recorded in the Phoobseringe Darjeeling murder case, shows that the bearer, bhisti and sweeper, were the first to discover the murder.

SMALL-POX AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, MARCH 22.

Mr. Chard, Electric Engineer of Messrs John and Co.'s Spinning Mills, has died here of small-pox.

THE NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 22.

It is now definitely understood here that the Government of India have approved of the selection of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the present Dewan of Travancore, to succeed Sir Krishna Murti in the Dewanship of Mysore. The official notification of the new appointment will issue in the course of the next few days.

The appointment of two new Councillors to replace those who have just retired is looked forward to with much interest in official circles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Lieutenant Colonel O'Donnell, 1st Battalion 39th Grahwal Rifles, is appointed Officiating Assistant Quarter Master General, Northern Command Head Quarters vice Colonel Ramsay, Officiating as Deputy Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel Money, Assistant Adjutant General, Peshawar Division, is granted five months' leave out of India.

The death is reported of Major D. Simpson I.M.S. at Madras on the 19th of March.

Colonel McSwiney, 20th Horse, is appointed Officiating Colonel on the staff of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade vice General Francis, proceeding on leave.

Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury, 14th Sikhs, is appointed Officiating Brigade Commander at Ferozpore when General Anderson proceeds on leave.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's sports in connection with the Bombay High School's annual athletic meeting were held yesterday afternoon, on the Marine Lines Maidan when the finals of the previous day were contested before a very large crowd of spectators. Besides the flat races the programme included a number of Hurdle races, which formed a new feature of these annual sports. The finals of the Tug-of-War between the Elphinstone High School and the New High School resulted in an easy victory for the former who appeared to be far too strong for any of the competing teams. Altogether the sports this year were a perfect success, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of the officials, and particularly of Mr. T. A. Savage, the Honorary Secretary.

At the conclusion of the sports the prizes which consisted of shields and cups were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Giles. The following are the results of yesterday's sports:—

Event No. 2. (Open), 120 yards Hurdles.

1st Heat.—J Bam, New High School 1, E Terry, St Mary 2.

2nd Heat.—Aga Mirza, St Xavier 1, Abdool Razak, Fort and Proprietary 2.

3rd Heat.—J S Khodaeji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy 1, Mahomed Umer, Anjuman-i-Islam 2.

4th Heat.—R S Pinto, Antonio 1, A Aaron, St Peter 2.

Final—J Bam 18 2-5 sec 1, Aga Mirza 2, E Terry 3.

Event No. 12. (Boys under 17), 120 yards Hurdles.

1st Heat.—H Robbins, Education Society 1, N C Bamji, New High School 2.

2nd Heat.—H Templeton, St Mary 1, A Sequeira, St Xavier 2.

3rd Heat.—F Coutinho, St Xavier 1, G Rahim, St Peter 2.

4th Heat.—A Damonte, Antonio 1, H Kapadia, Gokuldas Tejpal 2.

Final—H Robbins 1, F Coutinho 2, N C Bamji 3.

Event No. 18. Final of 220 yards, (Boys under 14)

B Miller, Cathedral 1, R Clery, St Mary 2, Commissariatvala, Proprietary and Fort 3.

Event No. 3. Final of Quarter mile, (Open).

K K Khodaeji, Proprietary and Fort 1, J S Khodaeji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy 2, E Terry, St Mary 3.

Event No. 11. Final of 100 yards, (Boys under 15).

H Robbins, Education Society 1, E Savage, Cathedral 2, N D Sousa, St Mary 3.

Event No. 14 Half mile (Boys under 16).

H Robbins, Education Society 1, D B Motiwala, Proprietary and Fort 2, E Clarke, Gokuldas Tejpal 3.

Event No. 1. Final 100 yards, (Open).

E Terry, St Mary 1, K K Khodaeji, Proprietary and Fort 2, A Aquino, St Mary 3.

Event No. 4. 1 mile, (Open).

J Khodaeji, Byramji Jeejeebhoy 1, D Mehta, New High School 2, P Patel, Fort and Proprietary 3.

Event No. 10. Final Tug-of-War.

Elphinstone beat New High School.

Event No. 5. Bicycle Race.

N Yusuf, Proprietary and Fort 1, K C Mehta, New High School 2, K K Khodaeji, Proprietary and Fort 3.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

A TOWN OF 30,000 SOULS.

It seems unlikely, says the "Times of Ceylon," that the extravagant estimates which were formed on the strength of Mr. Hornell's unexpected discovery of the bed of oysters now being fished will be realised. But for that bed the present fishery would have ended some days ago, and the fishery town broken up, but, even with the finding of the new bed we are told, there is clearly no prospect of approaching last year's record either in pearls or in the amount realised. As things are at present the fishery is expected to close about the end of this month. The oysters are selling, as we know from the telegrams of the Government Agent, at the rate of Rs. 25 per thousand. The fishery began on another bank where the percentage of pearl-bearing oysters was much larger and the prices were accordingly four times as high.

So far there have been no exciting finds. No single pearl of any extraordinary value has been discovered, and there is not very much speculation or gambling going on. The fishery town is full of people. The Hon'ble Mr. F. R. Ellis who returned from Marichikadde on the 15th instant, puts the total at about 30,000 people. There are a few well-to-do Ceylonese but very few, at the fishery, the majority of the population consisting of divers and their camp-followers, and Indian traders—some of them wealthy bejewelled men from all parts of India, especially South India. But there is no tension of any kind. All is quiet and dull, at least in comparison with the turmoil and excitement last year. There is no even a dacoity to make things lively and break the routine of the movements in and out of the fishing fleet and the daily auctions. The one unusual feature is the large number of divers. Last year's magnificent results seem to have advertised Marichchikadde very largely and one consequence is the unprecedented influx of divers from all parts of the Gulf.

The prices are very satisfactory. The estimate on the samples prepared us for about Rs. 20 per thousand, but the prices obtained at present are between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 better than the estimate. The visitors who came back on Thursday, arrived at the fishery in a B. I. steamer at daylight, and some of them went over in the Serendit, staying on with the fishing fleet till its return to Marichchikadde at half past four in the afternoon. They found the place perfectly healthy and peaceful. The Police Magistrate had work to do, but it was routine work, there being no special crime.

The lack of outside interest in the fishery this year, is apparent in the absence of visitors. Last year, visitors were very numerous, and included many Europeans resident and non-resident in the island. This year, however, the resthouse is practically unused. The facilities for visitors are the same as last year, and there is a regular B. I. steamer calling at the place on Mondays and Thursdays. The weather, at present, is very fine, and the peculiar spicy breezes do not trouble the nerves too much.

THE RECENT MOTOR PROSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the recent prosecution by he Police of Mr. H. C. Bayne I would wish to observe that the decision arrived at from a motoring point of view seems to be an extraordinary one.

The evidence so far as I can judge goes to show that it was a pure accident. The slightly injured man was not known to Mr. Bayne and it was evident that the man was in fault in running across the road without taking the precaution of observing the traffic.

I understand that evidence was also given to show that but for the presence of mind of Mr. Bayne the man, who was running across in front of the motor, would have been killed instead of having only received a few bruises. I have had frequent drives with Mr. Bayne and have always known him as a most careful and skilful driver, and I am sure that if he makes an appeal to the High Court, which I understand he is contemplating, a more satisfactory verdict may be arrived at as it seems incredible that a man driving his motor can be imprisoned and his license cancelled for ever on account of what seems a sheer accident.—Yours &c.

MOTORIST.

REPORTS from Shigatse show that the prestige of the Tashi Lama has been enormously increased as the result of his visit to India. His reception on returning home was a most enthusiastic one, and for the past month his worshippers have crowded into Shigatse to pay renewed homage. Tibetan feeling towards the British Government is most cordial, as the news of the honours paid to His Holiness has spread throughout the country.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta presiding.

PUBLIC STABLES IN THE CITY.

Consideration was given to the first report of the Committee regarding the public stables in the City. The Committee included Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola, Mr. Vakil, Mr. Varjivandas, Mr. Baptista, Dr. Dadachanji, Dr. Nadir, Khan Bahadur bin Curtas, Mr. Tata, Mr. Cowasji Readymoney, Mr. Framji Panday and Dr. Katrak. The Committee reported that exclusive of the Municipal milch cattle stables and tramway stables, there are 229 public stables in Bombay distributed in the various wards of the City. Of these 74 are intended for horses, 60 for bullocks and 95 for buffaloes. The date of construction varies from 1850 to 1904; no less than 1902 stables were erected before the Act of 1888. In 1900 a Committee of the Corporation on milch stables reported that in most of the stables many of the bye-laws are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. "The Committee regret to record that no improvement whatever is visible in this respect. On the contrary it is to be deplored that even among the stables constructed after 1888 i.e., after the passing of the Municipal Act there are to be found only two horse stables (64 and 74) and six buffalo stables (21, 90, 92 to 95) which comply with the requirements of the Act of 1888 and all the bye-laws framed thereunder

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the Commissioner be requested to be so good as to give effect as soon as possible to the suggestion made in the report for the improvements of the stable and make annual reports to the Corporation showing the improvements made.

Dr. Sukhia said they once got the medical officer to go round the stables in the City and he was not only genuinely surprised, to find that not merely were many of the stables in a most filthy condition, but he found one stable in which there were 80 carriages and 100 horses, all of which were unlicensed. Dr Turner had to admit that things were in a very bad state, and he (speaker) now hoped that after all the trouble that had been taken something would be done to mitigate the nuisance arising from the foulness of the stables.

Dr. Jehangir J Curse jee moved as an amendment that the following addition to the proposition, That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to exercise his power of refusing licenses wherever stable holders do not comply with the requirements to be made by him within a reasonable time.

Dr. Dinshaw B Master seconded the amendment.

Dr. Wacha suggested that the Corporation should appoint a vigilance Committee to inspect the stables and see if they were kept clean and sweet as required by the Municipal regulations. This would also make the Municipal Subordinates do their work properly.

The amendment was carried.

SUPERVISION OF NEW TRAMWAY TRACKS.

Dr. K.E. Dadachanji moved that sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 450 to meet the cost of temporary employment for three months of one inspector and three lascars on Rs. 10 each per mensem to supervise the tramway renewal operations along certain portions of the tramway tracks.

Mr. Lakhamsi Napoo seconded the proposition.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master was of opinion that the cost of the proposed supervision should be borne by the Tramway Company.

Dr. Katrak thought that by sanctioning the proposed establishment the Corporation was taking upon itself a responsibility which was not desirable. The supervision of the kind proposed was such that it could only be properly carried out by superior officers. He thought it would be simply throwing away money if they voted the establishment asked for.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the establishment was necessary for the purpose of guarding the municipal drains, mains, etc. It was, again, proposed as a temporary measure for three months only, and the Corporation would have another opportunity of considering the question after three months.

After some further discussion the proposition was put to the vote and carried.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OVERHAULED.

The following proposition was stood in the name of Mr. D. E. Wacha was carried.

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation at an early day on the following matter arising out of the Administration Report for 1904-05:—

1. Whether the Health Department is now able to obtain an accurate return of births in order to the determine the true incidence of infantile mortality in City? 2. Whether any progress at all is made with the Railway Companies in reference to the siding so urgently needed for carrying town refuse outside the City; if not, what measures are contemplated to carry away the refuse? 3. What are the data or evidence on which it is stated in the Report of the Health Officer that in addition to the resident population "a temporary or floating population of over a million of people come to Bombay"; and will such data be furnished to the Corporation?" 4. Whether the amount of Rs. 25,14,199 advanced from Loan Funds for Plague Expenditure, as stated in the 39th para. of the Accountant's Report, has yet been refunded; if not, how it is proposed to restore to the several Funds the amount respectively drawn from them? Also, the further sum which may have been drawn from the same or other Loan Funds during the Official year about to end on 31st March next? 5. What steps have been taken to correctly estimate the present market value of all Municipal properties which are mentioned in the Report at their book value of Rs. 5,44,30,823? 6. What are the reasons of the test audit for stores remaining still unimproved; and what steps, if any, are contemplated to make the test thoroughly efficient? 7. Whether the surplus and obsolete stores which are declared to be 50 per cent. of the aggregate value of all stores amounting to over 7 1-2 lakhs have been disposed of; if not, why not? 8. What were the number of properties on the Assessment Book, as well as the amount of their assessed value during each year, commencing from 1st April 1900 and ending with 31st March 1905, the number and value of vacant lands saltpans, etc., being shown separately? 9. What was the amount of the increase in the assessed value of old properties due to the revision referred to in the Accountant's Report, and which was brought into effect with startling rapidity? How much, again, of the enhancement was due to extension and improvement of old properties and how much to previous under-assessments which according to the same authority were considerable? 10. What will be the amount of grants out of the Budget estimates for 1905-06 which would remain unexpended on 31st March next, also the amount of grants for former years which have been renewed? 11. Will a copy of the Manual for the management and control of the Stores Department and copies of the various improved forms introduced into the Account's Department be placed on the Corporation table for the information of Councillors?

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, under the Command of Captain St. L. S. Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Karachi, which port she left on the 19th instant, and called at Navanagar, on the 20th instant, where His Excellency Lord Lamington, landed with Captain the Master of Barleiga with a view to inspect the New Sind Cutch Railway. The other members of His Excellency's Staff, Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary; Captain H. Maynell and Captain E. St. C. Gray, A.-D.-C.'s; Lieut. G. H. Lucas and Miss Drummond returned to Bombay by the Dufferin. Besides she brought Captain the Hon. Cadogan, Mr. T. Cochrane, Lady Adela Cochrane, Major G. W. Rawlins, A.-D.C. Captain C. J. Jackson. Mr. J. D. Silva, Mr. S. A. Rahim, Mr. O. Reilly. two European maids and 47 deck.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The followed passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's S.S. Imperator Captain F Mosca from Trieste yesterday evening:—Miss M C Carthy Mr Greiner Mr and Mrs J S Joseph Child and infant Revd and Mrs Langridge and Child Captain C deLuxmore Mr and Mrs Macpherson Mr C K Polacek Mr A B D'Souza Mr Son Mr Sanders Mrs Silverberg Mr Webb Mrs Warlow Miss Warlow

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRTEEN THE EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY. MARCH 24.

HORSES ST RUCK OUT.

Consolation Plate—Kamlatta, Hyacinth, Epitome, Transvaal, Balayeuse, Fitzroy and Aberdeen.

Arab Consolation Plate—Kummar, Exile, Almar, Kandeel, Cager, Mirbadge and Gold.

The Verar Plate—Grey Fox and Mocreed.

The New Arab Pony Selling Plate—Sagiawe, Sahab, Bedouin, Yorkshire and Cairo.

The Small Arab Consolation Plate—Bourbon, Shah Alum, Breechloader and Redlips.

Hunters Flat Race—Rajah.

The New Comers Consolation Plate—Khaleef, Robinhood, Cocab, Recruit, Young Ghost, Daren and Bourbon.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 22nd March 1906.

RAILWAYS AND THE BUDGET.

THE BOARD'S PROPOSALS.

PUBLISHED as an Appendix to the Financial Statement is the following memorandum by the Railway Board on the results of Indian Railway working 1905-1906 and proposals for 1906-1907:—

The results of working of Indian Railways for the year 1905-1906 show larger gross receipts and larger revenue expenditure than in any previous year.

The estimated net surplus Revenue after paying all charges including interest is three crores three lakhs and eighty-three thousand (£3,025,000).

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The capital expenditure during the year 1905-1906 will amount to twelve crores fifty lakhs (£8,333,000) being about two crores in excess of the expenditure for the year 1904-1905.

For the year 1906-1907 these figures have been largely increased. The estimate provides for spending a sum of 15 crores (£10,000,000) an increase of 20 per cent on the provision of last year.

Under the head of lines already open, including the provision of additional rolling stock, the amount expended in 1905-1906 will be 725 lakhs (£4,840,000), showing an advance of about 224 lakhs over the expenditure under the same head for the previous year.

Under the same heads in 1906-1907 provision is made for 891 lakhs (£5,940,000), an increase of about 23 per cent.

A comparison, showing capital expenditure for 1906-1907 and the previous five years, is contained in the following statement:—

	Lines already open including additional rolling stock.	Lines under construction. Started in previous years.	Started in current year.	Total.	Equivalent in sterling.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	£
1901-1902 (actual expenditure)	352'38	509'06	25'64	887'28	5915193
1902-1903 Do.	481'74	452'53	71'52	1005'76	6705064
1903-1-01 Do.	558'77	313'68	84'62	957'07	6380468
1904-1905 Do.	502'76	495'91	85'02	1078'29	7188600
1905-1906 (latest grants)	726'63	431'04	48'33	1250'00	8333334
1906-1907 (proposed grants)	891'29	538'91	70'00	1500'00	10000000

The information showing in detail how the expenditure in 1905-1906 and 1906-1907 will be distributed is contained in statement A attached to this memorandum.

Under the order of the Secretary of State a programme has been submitted to him for expenditure on Railways during the next three years.

This "triennial programme," as it is called, has been definitely agreed to by the Secretary of State for the year 1906-1907 and provisionally approved for the remaining two years.

The year 1906-1907 is the first year this arrangement will come into operation. The object aimed at is to enable a Railway Programme, extending over a reasonable period, being made out under as fixed conditions, for new Railway and additions to existing ones, as Indian Finance will permit, and also to secure a definite continuity of Railway Policy, and the Railway Board have every hope that the funds required to meet the expenditure of 15 crores per annum for the next three years will be duly provided.

The mileage of lines of all gauges open to traffic on 1st April 1905 was 27,723, and under construction 2,314; on 1st April 1906 there will be 23,034 open and 1,939 under construction.

At the end of the coming year there will be 1,509 miles under construction among which will be twelve new projects.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The Railways of India, taken as a whole, have for a succession of years shown at balance to the credit of general revenues, after allowing for working expenses, interest on capital expended, charges for annuities in redemption of capital and miscellaneous railway expenditure. The following table shows the approximate figures for 1905-1906 compared with the actual results for the previous five years:—

(Figures in rupees omitting 000.)

	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Interest charges, etc.	Surplus of Revenue over expenditure.	Equivalent in sterling.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£
Actuals—					
1900-1901..	274404	123983	142541	4877	325100
1901-1902..	303330	142385	148503	12443	829500
1902-1903..	332198	147403	181151	3644	242900
1903-1904..	333353	155572	157781	12000	800000
19 4-1905..	350337	169432	159223	21682	2109500
Estimate—					
1905-1906..	353372	174454	175935	30983	2065500

Compared with the results of the previous year the figures for 1905-1906 show a falling off Rs. 11,93,000 (£79,900). The receipts are more by Rs. 95,35,000 (£635,700) but the working expenses are higher by Rs. 50,22,000 (£334,800) while interest charges, etc., have increased by Rs. 57,12,000 (£380,800).

GROSS RECEIPTS.

In 1904-1905 traffic conditions were exceptionally favourable on all the larger railway system. Pilgrim grain, and coal traffic accounted for a large increase on the East Indian Railway, the recently completed irrigation works in the Punjab rendered possible the heavy export traffic in wheat via Karachi resulting in an extraordinary increase on the North-Western Railway, while the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula, Rajputana-Malwa, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, were also affected by favourable crops. During the current year while there has been considerable falling off in grain and seed traffic on the North Western Railway, and the East Indian Railway earnings were practically stationary, the earnings from the other three above-mentioned Railways show still better results owing to further development of cotton, grain and specially coal traffic. The following are the principal differences resulting in the net increase of Rs. 95,35,000 in gross receipts:—

Increases.	Rs.
Bengal-Nagpur	56,65,000
Great Indian Peninsula	32,55,000
Rajputana-Malwa	30,70,000
Other railways (net)	33,93,000
	1,53,83,000
Decrease.	
North Western	58,48,000
Net Increase	95,35,000

WORKING EXPENSES, INTEREST CHARGE.

The increase in working expenses during the year 1905-1906 is estimated to amount to Rs. 50,22,000 (£334,800.) This increase to a large extent is due to increased traffic on certain lines of which the Bengal-Nagpur, Great Indian Peninsula and Rajputana-Malwa Railways are the most prominent examples.

These three lines will have earned more than one crore of rupees (£666,700) in excess of their earnings during the previous year, and this increase in earnings necessitate increased working expenses.

There are, however, other causes which may increase both working expenses and interest charges in the future. The increase in working expenses should be to a considerable extent temporary; the increase in interest charges, however, will be permanent.

The causes are these—

Railways in India have now to run faster trains, provided better carriages, improve the conditions under which third class passengers are carried, introduce a more elaborate system of signalling, and generally conduct their business under more up-to-date methods than were in use in the past.

Some of these improvements will lead to increased revenue. Some will not, but have to be provided to meet the public demands.

The cost of many of these improvements being in the nature of renewals has to fall to a considerable extent on revenue.

During the period this raising of the standard is being carried out working expenses must rise, though in the end under some items more economical working should be secured.

Again it is generally admitted that there is economy in Railway working in hauling heavy train loads. To enable heavy train loads to be hauled the permanent way of railways has to be improved, and girders strengthened. Most lines now when making branches wish to use their light main line rails in these branches and renew the main line with heavier rails.

This is a sound business arrangement, but carrying out the policy indicated means that Revenue has to renew before the rail itself is nearly worn out. The result is increased debits to Revenue for a time causing increased working expenses. The Board hope that a practical solution may be found to meet this difficulty, so that working expenses may be steadied and not liable to unnecessary fluctuations.

The results of improvement in the standard of permanent way carrying with it the capacity to haul heavier loads will well repay the expenditure by ultimate reduction in cost of haulage.

(Concluded on page 6.)

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

An Age of "Know—Alls."

TEMPTATIONS OF SPRING.

THE USES OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

THIS is an age of evils. We hear a new sneer ying every week. At least, we ought to, according to our pastors and masters and all the great tribe who have set themselves the task of pointing out to us the way we should go. There are quite a lot of people, male and female, wise and otherwise, who conceive it their duty to tell us very loud and clear what a horrid state we are in. This is not wholly to be deplored. It is good for most of us who do not suffer from hypertrophied modesty to be continually reminded that we are capable of improvement. After all that is, in its way, a compliment. So we ought to welcome these candid friends, whether they are our bishops or our housemaids, who kindly point out our faults.

The last fault that has been found with us of the present generation is that we know too much. The charge will be received with some incredulity. Most of us feel quite free from that kind of sin. We are not conscious of one scrap more knowledge than enables us to scrape along. But we don't tell our neighbours that. Quite otherwise. The least learned of us is recognised as an authority among some chosen circle. And that is the real basis of the charge. We know too much, not because we really know much or indeed, anything of importance, but because we pose as knowing everything.

Of course, each of us is individually blameless. But, alas! each of us has dear friends who are only too guilty. Dear friends who know all about the cause and cure of appendicitis, and the one true theory of bridge, and the only hygienic way to wash babies. They know everything. They are always horribly sure they are right. And one would put up with their knowing everything if they did not insist on telling you all about it. One would let them be sure they were right if they did not insist of your being sure of it too. These people who know too much—and surely there are more nowadays than ever before—will ram their knowledge down your throat.

Even if it were knowledge, the process would be unpleasant. But, of course, it generally isn't. There are really singularly few people in this world who know everything, and if you would consider calmly you would see it is extremely probable that you are not one of them. You would then at least avoid such predicaments as that of the good woman whom one found the other day instructing one of the surgeons of a great London hospital on the application of first aid to the injured. He appeared tired. There seems to be an idea abroad that if one has any self-respect one ought always to be making a string of assertions on all sorts of subjects—that unless one represents oneself as knowing the whole truth about every subject that turns up one is a poor ignorant creature. There is a steadfast determination to deny that anyone else knows better than oneself.

On Sunday last it was a great temptation to many at Home to discard wintry garments for spring toilettes and fresh straw hats; heavy cloth and felt looked such an anomaly under the bright sunshine and on the mildest of mild mid-season days, but, especially with the notorious fickleness and caprices of English wether, the safest side of suitability just yet is rather to cling to furs and velvets, as nothing more piteous can be imagined than a flowery hat and a flimsy frock under a lowering, wintry sky. Speaking of flowery hats reminds me of a distinguished model that I saw for the woman who, if no longer a jeune femme is still a femme jeune, and who seeks elegance without departing from a certain severity of style very becoming to her in the autumn of her life. It was a rather large round hat of black Chantilly over white rucked mousseline de soie with a narrow edge of white watered silk; the crown was entirely composed of white roses, while disposed lightly at the back were three short full ostrich feathers the cache-peigne being of black tulle and white roses.

One very often hears unsparing criticism of the woman who dresses in a style too young for her mature years, yet we never hear of the girl who hides under the bushel of an oldish-looking gown or hat that most precious, most fleeting, most magnetic gift—youth. Cases of this kind are quite as numerous as the first, without, however, having the same excuse or justification. One can understand and sympathise with the woman who, wanting to retain her youth and fully recognising what a powerful agent in this respect dress is, dresses in the way becoming to the age she wishes to appear. It may be weak, and the attempt may be futile and unsuccessful, yet it is understandable enough. But the girl of, say, twenty-five, who dresses like a matron, is surely an incomprehensible case, though by no means a rare one. What goes to constitute an oldish aspect is more easily felt and seen than described, as like everything else that speaks to the eye, it is composed of very small details, too small, sometimes, for the mind to grasp, but quite important enough when forming a whole to affect and displease the eye. It may be that a lock of hair should come a little more over the forehead, that the colour of a frock is too severe, or its cut too austere, that a black passementerie trimming is used instead of a pretty fancy galon; or it may be that too many jewels are worn where a flower would be more suitable. Ce sont des riens, yet those nothings mean much. Just as the thrifty French housewife says that there is no small economy, so the woman who knows how to dress might maintain that there is no insignificant detail in dress.

There is a class of women, and a rather large one, to whom nobody, however discerning, could safely attribute an age, they err between twenty-five and thirty-eight. Many of these women are not exactly bad looking. As a matter of fact, one feels that some of them could be really pretty if they chose, and one cannot help wondering why they do not choose. It is from this category that wallflowers are mainly recruited. Is it indifference or ignorance or a mistaken sense of beauty, which prevents them from letting themselves be good-looking? Surely it cannot be indifference. It is more charitable to assume that it is that they do not know. Let us suppose that if they dress their hair in such an unbecoming way it is not through carelessness, but simply because they do not realise that the most beautiful hair tortured into a crimped fringe, then drawn tightly over the ears, and twisted into a bun-like chignon, cannot look otherwise than hideous. Then, again, let us hope that if their waist appears shorter in front than at the back, while the bust seems caged up and crushed under the straightest, narrowest of bodices—let us hope that the fault of it is that of their corsetiere. There is no doubt that every woman with an average figure, average looks, good health, and a reasonable dress allowance, can be smart and agreeable to look at. But she must try and it is worth trying for. Her hair may not be of the longest or finest, but it can be dressed perfectly and in the most becoming style, her complexion may not belong to the lily and rose order, but she certainly can choose a colour which sets it off to the best advantage; her wrists and ankles may not be of an aristocratic slenderness—in that case she should favour long sleeves, while short skirts and shoes for outdoor wear should be avoided, "et sinsie de suite." From such failings in our appearance none is quite exempt, but to the woman who tries and makes the most of her possibilities, there is nearly always a corrective, which her taste and tact will suggest.

A very striking model of the Princess style worn at a great ball in Paris was of pale blue Liberty satin, with a wide panel of Venetian lace, a beading of the same lace outlining the decolletage and draped over the shoulders so as to form sleeves. A lattice work of pearls, between two rows of small leaves of pale blue tulle decorated the skirt. A

chou of blue tulle and an osprey of the same celestial colour were disposed in the hair, while the long scharpe of blue tulle was embroidered in silver and finished with a fringe of pearls. For pearls are the most novel and, of course, the most favoured trimming just now. Their vogue is, I believe, due to Redfern, whose Empire creation in Le Frisson de l, Aigle was, if not the first, one of the first thus trimmed this season.

As I already mentioned some time ago the smart set women do not hesitate to wear artificial flowers on their evening frocks ; they are worn either singly or mixed with natural flowers, and perfumed so as to imitate and rival in every detail the real ones. An exceedingly pretty flower trimming which I recently admired was quite a novelty in the way of decoration. It consisted of a berthe of daisies, white except for a delicate pink tint on the tip of the petals. The flowers were disposed downwards, the stems being caught together and mixed with leaves. The berthe was sensibly longer in front, ending on the shoulders in a few stray flowers and buds. This would make an ideal and appropriate garniture for a debutante's frock.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted with effect from the 23rd April, such privilege leave as may be admissible to him on full pay on that date in combination with furlough on urgent private affairs up to and including the 18th October.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. Batty, M.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted with effect from the 18th June, such privilege leave as may be admissible to him on full pay on that date in combination with furlough up to and including the 18th October.

Captain C. S. Lowson, I. M. S., Officiating Superintendent, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for two months and a half with effect from the 1st May, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

During the absence on leave of Captain Lowson, or pending further orders, Captain W. H. Cox, I. M. S., to be in medical charge of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties.

The Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following territorial limits of the jurisdiction of Mr. M. R. Potnis, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Nasik, and to withdraw the jurisdiction of the Mamlatdar of the taluka from the said limits, namely :—The limits of the Nasik Taluka, excluding the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Nasik.

Mr. G. H. White, on reversion from the appointment of Officiating Dakaiti Assistant at Indore, to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr. E. H. Ingle, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher proceeding on leave.

The Notification appointing Lieutenant J. G. Faris, 78th Moplah Rifles, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain V. de V. Hunt, is cancelled.

The following officers passed on the 16th March, an examination in languages :—

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, Gujarati ; and Mr. W. C. Holman, acting District Superintendent of Police, Poona, Marathi.

Mr. D. Healy, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, passed on the 16th March, an examination in Marathi.

Mr. L. W. Seymour, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), L. S. A. (Lon.), Superintendent of Land Records and Registration in Sind, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months and one day from 4th April, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I. C. S., to act as Superintendent of Land Records and Registration in Sind, vice Mr. L. W. Seymour, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lon.), L. S. A. (Lon.), proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Captain W. O. Dawson, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough and study leave for fifteen months with effect from the 29th March, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. K. Hewlett, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Captain W. O. Dawson or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay:—Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt.

The Reverend S. Leigh-Lye, B. A. (Cantab.), Chaplain of Dharwar, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 26th April, or subsequent date, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

License to solemnize marriages within the territories of Bombay, is granted to the Reverend E. M. Wilson, of the American Presbyterian Mission in Western India, also to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States of Khapur and Southern Maratha Country.

Major M. T. Yarr, R.A.M.C., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 17th March, or subsequent date of relief, in combination with leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

Dr. H. Cogill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to officiate as Surgeon on His Excellency's Staff, vice Major M. T. Yarr, R.A.M.C., proceeding on leave.

Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant John Humphrey to be Captain, vice Bader, promoted, with effect from the 20th December 1905.

The undermentioned Volunteer Officer is granted leave on private affairs for one year from the date of being struck off duty to the date of return to duty :—Captain A. G. Norman, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India from the 15th February to 14th February 1907 : Lieutenant Gray Rigge, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. R. Hudson, supernumerary, to be Commissary, supernumerary, vice Commissary and Honorary Captain John Henderson, retired, with effect from the 19th Sept. 1905.

On return from leave, Mr. F. Wright, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Central Hyderabad Canals District.

On relief by Mr. Wright, Mr. A. Nazareth, L.G.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Acting Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District, vice Mr. C. Johnston, proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed on the 5th March, an examination in Marathi.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

"AT HOME" AT READY-MONEY HOUSE.

LECTURE ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.

On the 21st at an "At Home" at Lady Jehangier's, on Nepean Sea Road, Miss Short gave an address on "Physical Culture" showing the necessity for it in this country, where so little is yet done to secure the advantage of a healthy body for the hordes of children that yearly grow up to man's and woman's estate, too often as feeble specimens of the races they belong to. Miss Short has been lecturing in Madras, Ootacamund and Coonoor for some years past, and was tempted to this Presidency by the Y. W. C. A. for whom she has been working now for some months. Miss Short spoke as follows :—

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

There is a crying need at the present time for Physical Culture and, in every city, there are many in sympathy with this need. The time is ripe for a great work, the minds of to-day are alive and awake, the people are ready for a movement that will inject superb health into the nerves, and muscles of one and all. Let us organize societies, call meetings, agitate this important theme at every opportunity. Act health, talk health, and be a splendid representative of this great movement. There should be a gymnasium in every community wherein there would gather all those interested in securing the exhilarating energy and beauty of body that comes to all true Physical Culturists. Start a Gymnasium, suppose there are only half a dozen members, that will make but little difference. Time and enthusiasm will furnish material for growth. Let us realize that physical culture is for both sexes and not for men only. The first aim of every girl should be to develop into a strong healthy and beautiful woman. There is really no reason in the world why men and women should go through life with ugly, deformed, or undeveloped bodies unless actually born with a deformity. Even then if the defect is not too great one can partly overcome or even entirely eradicate it through careful gymnastic training. The human form is intended by nature to be of exquisite beauty and can be made so with some continuous effort. The keynote of physical beauty is perfect physical health, a sick woman cannot be a beautiful woman, beauty is dependent on health. The possession of abundant health in nearly every case implies grace. Grace of movement can be secured by almost any woman who is willing to make the necessary effort, grace is inherent among those who have developed themselves in this manner, and now, girls, you have not the disadvantage of grown-ups to labour under, your muscles are more elastic and, therefore, it will take you a much shorter time to become proficient in grace and agility, and drilling, skipping, tennis, etc, are invaluable aids along these lines until we have the advantages of a gymnasium to exercise in.

The lack of strength in women has become proverbial and is regarded by the greater part of the civilized world as a natural and necessary adjunct of her sex. Physical weakness has been so long associated with womankind that delicacy of body and daintiness of temperament have come to be considered as the great and over-shadowing characteristics of women. This idea has been carried to such an extent that in some circles, any woman who shows a normal degree of Physical health is thought to be "unwomanly." It is true that the people of to-day, that is the wide awake and more progressive nations, are fast repudiating such ideas, yet nevertheless this false sentiment about woman's delicacy has prevailed for centuries and is still prevalent in the mind of a far too large proportion of the English speaking people. The woman who is cultured physically is coming. Do not leave this to the next generation, your ancestors have done this before you, you know it to your cost. Rouse yourself from your lethargy, break away from your dull apathetic existence, take this opportunity to exercise and concentrate your mind in every movement you make and see it is done in such a way as to add to your health and strength. Parents try to develop in your boys and girls physical culture enthusiasm ; if you know any friends who need physical culture to develop their minds and bodies, tell them to take advantage of the classes.

Many people, especially those who are just beginning to interest themselves in the subjects of Physical Culture and body building, prefer to have exercises by which they may acquire an all-round development of the whole body, and that as speedily as possible. The first series of exercises I have to show you is the exercise of the upper part of the body and arms; these are the parts that the average woman who is beginning to practise physical culture is most in need of developing. (Here the lecturer displayed a series of movements). Physiologists will tell you that the average woman lacks shoulders, from the waist up she is too poorly equipped for strenuous life; a good neck especially is a great rarity among both men and women ; there is little excuse for it because the neck usually responds very quickly to exercise and when it does attain a good development it is one of the most admirable parts of the human anatomy. The foundation of neck beauty is muscular strength. A soft fat neck may be somewhat presentable for a few years in early youth, but it soon loses its shape and even when it is at its best it does not have the charm and grace of one that is gifted with a firm well developed set of muscles with just a little fatty tissue to round out the intersections. The neck that is most painful to the eye, is the long thin or so-called "skinny neck." It is important that this neck also should have exercise and plenty of it ; if thin, exercise will fill out the neck, if too fat, exercise will remove and burn up the surplus tissue. A good neck is almost invariably accompanied by a splendid chest, and beautiful shoulders, the possession of which is most gratifying, for every one admires them. (Here a digression for neck exercises was made by Miss Short.) The possession of a well-developed chest is equally indispensable in the physical personality of an ideally beautiful and womanly woman ; a deep full chest means health, vitality, strength, that those poor weak and sickly people with narrow and contracted chests are never likely to know. Round or stooping shoulders constitute one of the most unsightly physical defects that a thoughtless individual can bring upon herself. It is to be directly traced to her own laziness ; fortunately it is of all deformities one of the easiest to correct. In fact the strengthening of the muscles of the shoulders themselves together with the inclination to carry oneself erect will very quickly remove the trouble ; the only reason for a condition of this kind continuing is the unwillingness to overcome it. Another very unsightly physical defect and one very distressing to women is to be found in the hollows often seen in front of the shoulders running along the collar-bone or clavicle; it is traceable to the same wrong position assumed by the body which develops stooping shoulders. The two defects go together.

Among the indolent and listless who so thoughtlessly acquire these deformities you will often see one shoulder higher than the other and as the individual grows older spinal curvature develops. There are certain muscles of the back around and between the shoulders which, if not exercised by holding a proper position of the body or taking some systematic exercise, weaken, and if the shoulders droop forward cause what we call round shoulders. Exercise the muscles daily by the use of dumb bells ; they will them become strong enough to keep you from drooping. Standing improperly is noticeable in its influence on the digestive organs.

(An illustration of this fact was given here.)

BREATHING.

The necessity of practising deep breathing cannot be too strongly emphasized; it is of vital importance in attempting of fill out the chest. Practise deep breathing movements, both during exercises and when walking in the open air. When inhaling deep slow regular inhalations through the nose the expansion should begin in the abdominal region filling out the waist line and gradually extending up the chest. We have within us a wonderful breathing machine, but simply on account of our ignorance we generally employ not more than one-third of the lungs in the breathing process. Diaphragmatic breathing acts directly upon the liver, which in turn acts upon our digestive organs. Mrs. Browning says:—"He lives most life whoever breathes most air" Breath is life. The practice of deep breathing is of great importance in connection with your efforts to acquire general constitutional vigour and I would advise that you give this phase of the subject considerable attention. Consumption is caused by improper breathing.

The proper development of the leg muscles is essential to grace of movement. A perfectly developed body should be harmonious in all its parts. Some of the largest muscles of the body are to be found in the upper leg. Strength and development in these muscles are specially important, for they are perhaps more needed than any muscles in the body, for they do the principal work in walking and maintaining an erect position. Women whose costume conceals this development may think it unnecessary, but grace really depends on a proportionate development of all parts. While walking is one of the best exercises for developing the muscles of the legs, in order to secure an all-round development various exercises and movements should be used.

It should be remembered that in walking for exercise one should walk briskly, move with energy as if some special object were in view, you will find such a walk refreshing and exhilarating ; listless aimless walking is no good. Then, too, remember in walking, the necessity for holding the body in a correct position and breathing correctly, full, deep breaths.

It is impossible to walk gracefully in high heeled shoes, if you wish to improve the outlines of the calf, the first and most absolute requirement is that you immediately adopt a rational form of foot gear.

The wearing of the high heel shortens the muscles on the back of the leg and lengthens the muscles on the front of the calf making the lower leg straight and of a stiltlike appearance. The poise and bearing of the entire body is changed in the woman who wears high heels for she has to lift herself forward to maintain her balance and she has to hobble along, not walk correctly and gracefully. Running, jumping, skipping are pleasurable and effective ways of developing the calves.

MARCHING DRILL.

The exercise of skipping is excellent for grace of bearing and for lightness and ease, it is a great aid in the development of the lungs. If you skip for a short time there is no need to tell you to take a deep breath. A large amount of oxygen is needed and you are compelled to breathe deeply and often, and the lungs will be filled to their utmost capacity. As a means of reducing weight and adding symmetry and beauty to the lines of the legs and hips there are few better exercises than this.

Great care should be used to alight on the ball of the foot, this insures a light springy step develops the instep and prevents injury to the spine. Skipping strengthens the heart as well as the lungs and the entire funtional system will be benefited by the exercise, the circulation is quickened and the body naturally benefited ; for sluggish liver a complaint much in evidence in India, it is excellent.

Exercise makes strong
The body, mind and soul.
According to the kind we take
Will be our future goal.
A shapely form endowed with grace,
A mind well bent in useful thought,
A soul most powerful for good
Cannot in sluggishness be fought
The lazy are disease's prey
The workers gain the goods of life.
For action is the law of growth,
Inaction breeds diseases rife.

RUBBER CULTIVATION AS AN INVESTMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It may vary from £100 to £200, or even more in very special circumstances, but I take the £200 figure in order to show that even at this price rubber is a profitable investment. Taking these figures as comparative, however, it will be seen that at the end of the sixth year the investor in six-year old rubber is (leaving out the question of interest) £480 ahead of the investor in a new planting enterprise. At the end of the twelfth year, however, the investor in the latter is ahead of the former, for had the man who started planting invested £200, he would have made £6,600, with £2,000 annual income thereafter, while the buyer of planted six year-old rubber only made £1,680, with £200 a year income to follow.

OTHER FACTORS IN THE CALCULATION.

As in most other affairs in this life, however, other factors enter into this calculation. On the above showing it is perfectly certain that any man with the patience to wait six years would rather invest in a now planting enterprise than pay a long price for rubber already planted. But it must not be forgotten that trees already yielding rubber in satisfactory quantities and bearing every evidence of being healthy and in a good situation are tangible assets—income earners for at least fifty years ; trees which have survived the dangers of their youth and are now very much less subject to risk of destruction. The investor in this rubber estate is assured of immediate returns, he has not to wait six years, he has assets which only the grossest negligence on the part of his manager will depreciate. Let a total collapse of the planting industry occur in the next few years, and he will still have had his capital returned to him with good interest. He reaps the advantage of the present high price of rubber, which may not continue for any great length of time, though expert opinion declares otherwise. In my opinion there are many good ports that can be urged in favour of investing in matured rubber estates.

On the other hand, the investor putting his money into a new rubber planting enterprise is entering business in the cheapest possible way. He is not paying profits to people earlier in the field than himself. If the rubber planting industry is the thing I take it for, he is assured in time of what cannot but be called a huge return. In the event of the price of rubber even going below what the greatest pessimist imagines, he is still assured of a very good percentage on the money he has invested. Granted only, say, ten years of the present situation, or anything approaching it, and he will have his capital returned three or four times over. Whatever happens he is absolutely safe. All the statements in this paragraph are subject to qualifications, which are as follows :—Provided the investor has put his money into an estate having suitable climate, with heap labour, provided with competent management, and not in a country where foreigners are not allowed to carry away large profits and where the export duty is not too high.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Central India, Berar and Central Provinces and at Agra, Bhavnagar Para Poona, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Bijapur, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 10° to 18° in defect of normal in Upper Sind, Berar and Central Provinces and at Lahore; minimum 7° to 11° at Karwar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Raipur and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Sholapur and the lowest 51° at Poona.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, and Punjab, Rajputana, and at Ahmedabad, Dwarka, Raipur, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Bombay and Colombo.

Rain.—Three quarters of an inch fell at Jubbulpur and Nagpur and light showers at Jask, Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Khandwa Raipur and Cochin.

Weather is generally fine on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

RAILWAYS AND THE BUDGET.

(Concluded from page 5.)

NEW LINES TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

The new Lines, the construction of which is to be commenced during 1906-1907, are :—

Railway	Gauge	Probable miles
(i) State, by or to Agency.		
Bombay—Sind connection	5' 6"	205
Eastern Bengal—		
Lalgola-Ghuria	5' 6"	13
North-Western—		
Jhang-Chiniot Sangla	5' 6"	70
Lodhran-Khanewal	5' 6"	55
Shorkot Road-Chichoki	5' 6"	130
Thal-Parachinar	5' 6"	55
Kohat Thal (conversion from the 2' 6" gauge, not resulting in increased open mileage)	5' 6"	62
(ii) Private, by Agency of Companies.		
Assam Bengal—		
Kalaura-Sylhet	3' 3 3-8"	31
Burma—		
Daga-Nalkan	3' 3 3-8"	60
East Indian—		
Katwa-Azimganj Baharwa	5' 6"	123
(iii) From Capital of Companies		
Bengal-Nagpur—		
Vizianagram-Raipur	5' 6"	310
(iv) From Capital of Local Boards.		
Kurnool-Dhone	3' 3 3-8"	32

OPEN LINE REQUIREMENTS.

In dealing with the capital funds available for expenditure on railways the Railway Board have given due consideration to the demands of open lines for the provision of additional facilities required by a growing trade.

For improving railway working there are demands of high importance for doubling existing lines, addition, crossing stations, improved signalling, improvement of railway workshops, more staff quarters and the general provision of facilities of smaller character required to enable railways to deal more expeditiously with their traffic.

The total amount allotted during 1906-1907 to open lines, viz., 891 lakhs (£5,940,000) out of a total for the year of 1,509 lakhs, (£10,060,000,) has been devided between general open line requirements and additional rolling stock approximately as follows :—

		Lakhs.
1906-107	Open line requirements...	509
	Rolling Stock	382

This shows a considerable increase over 1905-1903 the figures for, which were as follows :—

		Lakhs.
1905-1903	Open line requirements	452
	Rolling stock.....	274

ROLLING STOCK.

The question of what is a sufficiency of rolling stock on a railway is one about which there is considerable difference of opinion. If railways are to be worked to commercially, their interests have to be considered. It is sometimes argued that it is in the interest of the railway to always be able to carry all traffic offering at all times.

To provide for a maximum demand for transport for a short period would necessitate a very large amount of extra rolling stock being kept to meet this exceptional demand. This rolling stock would lie idle for considerable periods and be a burden on the capital cost of the line.

In most countries of the world especially in America where a large export grain seeds and coal business is done, there is shortness in the supply of rolling stock at certain times and during unusual briskness of trade.

On this important question, the Railway Board are of the opinion that Indian Railways as a whole are at present below what should be the standard of equipment of rolling stock, for present requirements. Since the Board was formed they have taken steps to improve this standard and will continue to do so to meet future developments of trade.

For the year 1906-1907 the sum of three crores eight-two lakhs has been provided for new rolling stock, being an excess of one crore eight lakhs over the provision for 1905-1906.

The stock now under indent consists of heavier engines and higher capacity vehicles. This represents a considerable increase in power of transportation beyond that indicated by the actual numbers added.

Some of the restrictions on axle loads in existing stock have also been relaxed, which has permitted existing wagons being more heavily loaded.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The question of improving the comfort and convenience of third class passenger traffic is a matter the Railway Board have been devoting considerable attention to during the past year.

More third class rolling stock is undoubtedly required.

Provision has, as far as practicable, been made for this during the year 1906-1907, the number sanctioned being double that supplied in 1905-1906.

The additional stock to be supplied during the ensuing year will be of a better type than formerly. The carriages will be of a large size, better lighted and be supplied with latrine accommodation. The stock being built for also of this higher standard. Steps will be taken during the ensuing year to develop more rapidly the system of communication between passengers and guards and drivers of trains, the system being applied to third class carriages equally with those of the higher classes.

The Board would also note that in response to their representations, the various Railway Administrations are paying attention to the general convenience of third class passengers in taking tickets, avoiding crushes on platforms, and overcrowding in carriages, but much more remains to be done. The Board hope that this will induce larger numbers to travel and thus lead to improved receipts from this valuable class of traffic.

GENERAL.

During 1905 the Railway Board authorised a substantial reduction in the minimum rate for the carriage of coal. Railways, however, are moving cautiously in taking advantage of this reduction, but the Board feel sure the final result must be a large increase in the coal business and a general stimulus to industries situated far from their coal supply.

SULTAN CIGARETTES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, sitting at the High Court yesterday, disposed of a suit brought by D. Macropolo and Co., who carry on business in Hornby Road as tobacconists and cigarette manufacturers, against D. M. Kartali and Co., of Meadow Street, also carrying on business as cigarette manufacturers. Mr Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs are tobacconists and cigarette merchants, and had carried on the business in Bombay and elsewhere as such for the last 42 years. Among the brands of cigarettes manufactured by them is a brand known as Sultan cigarettes which have acquired a great reputation and command a very large sale. In 1903, one of the plaintiffs' assistants, by name J. Leonzini, resigned his service and started business on his own account in cigarettes. On the 5th and 15th December 1904, they wrote to the defendants who in their reply, falsely stated that the word Sultan was used by scores of cigarette manufacturers, and that they used the word since the last three years to the knowledge of the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs said that the word Sultan on the cigarettes indicated that they were of the plaintiffs' manufacture, and they denied the defendants' right to use the word on the cigarettes.

The written statement of D. M. Kartali affirmed that the firm of D. Macropolo and Co., came into existence only in the year 1902. Previous thereto, Mr. D. Macropolo was carrying on business in Bombay as a tobacconist, etc., in his own name. He died in 1902, leaving him surviving a minor son named Alexander to whom he had bequeathed his business, and who was now the sole owner of the business. This suit was not filed on behalf of the minor, and the defendant submitted that the suits, as framed at present was bad in law. Defendant denied the allegations of the plaint and put the plaintiffs to a strict proof thereof. He said the word Sultan cigarettes did not denote a brand of cigarette exclusively manufactured by the plaintiffs. The word Sultan, as applied to cigarettes, had been in common use both in Europe, Egypt, and India, and the plaintiffs had acquired no right to the exclusive user of the word, etc., defendant said that he had designated one of his brand of cigarettes as Sultan cigarettes for more than two years, and that, even assuming that the plaintiffs had a right to the exclusive use of the word Sultan on their cigarettes, they were now debarred from seeking to restrain the defendant from using the same by reason of their negligence and laches.

Mr. Lowndes stated to the Court yesterday that the parties had agreed to a consent decree, which was signed by him as counsel for the plaintiffs and by the defendant in person. It was as follows :—Defendant to be restrained by injunction from printing or using the word Sultan on cigarettes, or on packets of cigarettes sold by him, not of the plaintiffs' manufacture. Defendant to be ordered to deliver up all cigarettes, packets of cigarettes, cigarette paper, and labels in his possession having the word Sultan printed thereon, in order that the same may be destroyed by the plaintiffs. Defendant to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 500 for their costs of the suit.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

In 1832 he entered Parliament as member for the Newark, then a close brought belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. He soon entered official life in a subordinate office, but in 1841, in Sir Robert Peel's great Government, he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and there he learnt the blessings likely to accrue to the country by the abolition of the Corn Laws and I will tell you how at that early date his mind was drawn to the consideration of this great subject. At the Board of Trade some Chinese despatches came before him, in which Prime Minister of that country said that the ships of foreign devils should not be admitted into their ports but he added some of these ships were laden with corn, and it would be madness to exclude what would cheapen to the food of the people from their ports. This Oriental wisdom led him to the study of this great problem, and he became, as he remained to the last day of his life, a staunch Free Trader.—"Cornhill Magazine."

Let me give an instance of his marvellous memory. We were discussing in 1831 the conversion of the malt tax into a beer duty, which he called the greatest financial operation in his life, not even excepting the reimposition of the income-tax. I had told him that the estimated profit of the maltster was 8 per cent, on each quarter of malt. I am now putting imaginary figures. The following day he said, I understand that the maltster's profit is 4 per cent. No, Sir, I said 3 per cent. I certainly thought it was four and then turning to Mr. Young, a famous Inland Revenue official, he said' Can you recollect as far back as 1833. Was not the profit then supposed to be 4 per cent.? It was then, he replied. Ah, Mr. Gladstone said, I see how 4 per cent. has got into my mind. I recollect studying the question when I became member for Newark, in 1832, and it was that figure than—a gap of nearly fifty years.—"Cornhill Magazine."

Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary of England and Governor of Dover Castle, could only muster sixteen large ships belonging to the Cinque Ports fleet, and a score of smaller vessels ; but he made the garrison, if things went ill with him, to suffer him to be hanged rather than surrender the castle. Then having taken the sacrament, he put to sea to try conclusions with Eustace the monk. The French fleet (of 80 sail) sailed from Calais with a fresh southerly wind, and steered to round the North Foreland. The little English fleet stood out from Dover close hauled on the starboard tack, plunging into the short Channel seas as if they designed a counter-raid on Calais. The monk misunderstood their tactics, as he was meant to do. I know those thieves think to attack Calais, said he, but it is too well defended for them and so with disdain he held his course. The English ships were not very weatherly. Short and broad, with high built forecastles and after castles, their one mast stepped amidships (it is unlikely that any English ship of that time carried two masts), they were not built to sail near the wind but they stood on till they crossed the wake of the French fleet and gained the windward position they desired. Then by some preconcerted signal they bore up together and ran down in rough line abreast, upon the unprotected of the slower French ships. As they closed with them the archers under Sir Philip d'Aibini poured in a storm of arrows. Bags of unslaked lime were emptied from the tops, to be carried by the wind into the Frenchmen's eyes, and as the heavy ships surged forward upon the following sea the iron beaks upon their prows pierced and tore the French hulls, and many were sunk at the first onset. Then they were grappled and fought hand to hand, cutting the ballards so that yards and sails came down with a run and trapped the Frenchmen like birds under a net. Fierce and great was the slaughter, many were the vessels sunk in and sunk as they rolled and beat against on one another. The great fleet of Eustace the Monk was broken and dispersed only fifteen of his ships were able to make their escape. The rest went down in the grey sea off the Forland or were towed in triumph to Dover. Many prisoners were taken, of such as were able to pay ransom but Eustace the Monk was to be beheaded on his own deck. His fate is duly recorded in the romance of which he is the hero : Wistases li moigne ocis ; Il i ot la teste coipee. That was the first of the British naval victories. Of all those which followed it none was more complete, and only a very few displayed as much tactical excellence.—"Cornhill Magazine."

Our memories are perhaps no shorter than those of other nations, but the hosts of the dead are very numerous, and Britain has been well served by generations of her children, of whom, indeed, she in her turn has deserved well. What if her long-dead heroes are not commemorated in our public places in monumental marble. The records are kept, for all who care to recall them. The wise man who possesses a gem of art or a priceless antique does not exhibit it in the street for all the world of ignorance and indifference to wonder at. Such treasures are for those who know and understand. Trafalgar Square, sacred to political squabbles and the right of public meeting would be but a vulgar Pantheon, and the effigy of a hero is of little value to those who have never heard of his deeds. If English children were taught to know and honour their great countrymen of the past there would be no need of marble or bronze to keep them in remembrance for their best monument must always be the memory of their lives.—"Cornhill Magazine."

WONDERFUL CURE OF SORE HANDS

After Most Awful Suffering Ever Experienced — Eight Doctors and Many Remedies Failed to Do a Cent's Worth of Good.

THANKS TO CUTICURA IT IS ALL OVER NOW

"I was troubled with sore hands, so sore that when I would put them in water the pain would nearly set me crazy, the skin would peel off and the flesh get hard and break, with blood flowing from at least fifty places on each hand. Words could never tell the suffering I endured for three years. I tried eight different doctors, but none did me any good, as my hands were as bad as when I began. I also tried many remedies, but none of them ever did me one cent's worth of good. I was discouraged and heart-sore. I would feel so bad mornings, to think I had to go to work and stand the pain for ten hours, I often felt like giving up my position. I would have to wrap every finger up separately, so as to try and keep them soft, and then wear gloves over the rags to keep the grease from getting on my work. I had to wear gloves at night; in fact, all the time. But thanks to Cuticura, that is all over now. After doctoring for three years, and spending much money, a single box of Cuticura Ointment ended all my sufferings. It's been two years since I used any, and I don't know what sore hands are now, and never lost a day's work while using Cuticura.—Thomas A. Clancy, 310 North Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 6 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "The Great Skin Book." Mailed Free.

Delightfully refreshing in hot climates is the use of such a pure emollient Soap as

CALVERT'S Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Carefully prepared from the best materials only, delicately perfumed, and superfatted—it in every way meets the exacting requirements of the most sensitive skin.

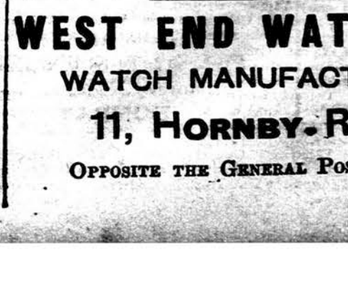
It is also antiseptic, containing 10% Crystal Carbolic, which has at once a healthy action on the skin, and acts as a preventive of contagion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment

has a good reputation for the cure of sunburn, insect bites, and skin irritation. Always handy to have for cuts, burns, bruises, piles, scalds, and similar mishaps.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

I AM A MAN!



NO MATTER how weak you are ; how full of aches and pains ; how feeble and old in your actions, you can be made a stronger and better man by wearing my Electric Body Battery while you sleep. Pick out the men who have worn my Body Battery. See them with heads erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I AM A MAN." And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches with a tired stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Body Battery will cure you, and if you will come to me, you will soon be one of "COOK'S MEN."

I believe that the best evidence is the word of an honest man who says "YOU CURED ME."

Come to me and let me cure you. Years of my life have been devoted to my trade, and I have made my Body Battery popular with people who are tired of drugging. I cure while you sleep. It's easy and pleasant. My Body Battery gives a current that is a glowing warmth. No burn or sting.

I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it closely sealed, free, if you write me. Call if you can, and my physician will give you a free test of the appliance. Consultation is free Act to-day.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

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THE CAMPAIGN,

A KEYLESS LEVER WATCH FOR HARD WEAR.

OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL	Rs.	22 8
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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

CAPTAIN ROBERT MARSHALL has discovered another now department in the temple of the drama. It is called Radical Comedy, and it is reached by The Alabaster Staircase. It was courageous of the dramatist to write a play in hot support of one side of the political arena, for he could not possibly have lost sight of the certainty, whilst writing it would meet with no very enthusiastic reception from the Public and the Press, whose sympathies and convictions not to mention voices, were dedicated to the welfare of the other side of the political arena; But the dramatist is a soldier, and that explains a good deal. And he is, besides being a soldier and one of our cleverest writers for the stage, a capital man of business—and that explains a good deal more. It has been grumbled of late that politics have been taking the public's attention off the theatres, and that the theatres have in consequence suffered a very heavy financial loss. So the shrewd Captain Marshall comes along with an excellent compromise—a play based upon the uppermost question of political thought: the succour of the masses.

The Tories, as I have hinted, are scarcely likely to agree with the political sentiments of Captain Marshall, but they will agree with his human ones and of the and the cleverness they will see the play for its own cleverness sakes. Sir John Abbotsford, whose conversion from the Prime Minister of a Tory Administration to the position of an Independent Radical is brought about by the novel means of a fall on his alabaster staircase, is not by a long way a convicting figure of himself, and it will be agreed, as readily by Radicals as by Tories, that the process of conversion is, to say the least, artificial and unlikely. But Sir John, who awakens from his unconsciousness to fight for the poor instead of for the rich who sends a titled dude to the right-about, that Edward Pickford, whose mission of improvement is among the squalid homes of the pathetically poor may have a less interrupted road to the affections of his daughter and who in the end becomes so Trafalgar-Squarely Socialistic as to describe the diamonds round the Duchess of Ramsbagh's neck as the crystallised tears of the poor—this man appears at the Comedy Theatre in the person of Mr. John Hare, and that is everything.

There are many fine moments in this extraordinary play for Captain Robert Marshall has not changed, if Sir John Abbotsford has—and everyone knows the dramatist's talent for creating telling and impressive scenes, whether they be serious ones or humorous The best humorous moment of the play is when Sir. John dismisses the fashionable physician, Sir. William Blackadder, whose frequent and prolonged visits to the transformed politician's house in Grosvenor Square are due to the entreaties of Lady Abbotsfore, who, as Vice-President of the Primrose League, naturally concludes that the fall down the alabaster staircase has knocked her husband out of his mind. The best serious scene—a regular Hare scene—is when Sir John his something to say in his announcement of his resignation at a Cabinet meeting. Fortunately for the play this very striking little scene occurs in the last act, and is is chiefly with this upon the mind that one goes out of the theatre wishing John Hare good luck. The play is always worth going to see that contains so rare an artist.

When Miss Jessie Milward was at the Adelphi playing the heroines of plays whose sort is to-day completely out of fashion—so far, at any rate, as the West-end is concerned—she had, and deserved a great many admirers. Although the lines she had to speak may too frequently have been of the "my-place-is-by-my-husband's-side-and-where-he-goes-I-go" order, she always acted with a tone and a finish which seemed to belong to a higher department of the drama. As a matter of fact, it did, for she received her early training not in the rough and tumble of sensational melodrama, but in the theatre an under the direct tutelage of Sir Henry Irving, in whose revival of Much Ado About Nothing she made her Lodon debut—if not her "first appearance on any stage"—as hero. This evidence in her of the higher school of acting, backed up by a winsomeness of manner and a graceful and refined presence, accounted for her popularity among playgoers who at that time were beginning to get decidedly sick of the ranting, raving heroines that ranted and raved elsewhere so that when on the tragic death of her comrade, William Terriss she went to America, the loss to our stage and its supporters was a double one. But let the general regret at her departure be turned now into general delight at her return. On Saturday night, at the Scala, Miss Jessie Milward opens a season of her own.

Since she left us for America, Miss Millward has become a comedienne. Her part in the comedy, The School for Husbands, with which she begins her tenancy of Mr. Dostin Maddick's beautiful theatre on saturday, is that of a model wife who adopts a very comical plan for bringing a refractory husband to his senses. The comedy is not exactly, of the rollicking sort, but it is very plainly a comedy and in it we shall all be most interested to find the clever actress divorced from the uncomfortable necessity of expressing tearful emotion at every tenth line. We shall welcome her in the new role for we know she is capable of appearing to considerable advantage in it. The comedy with this excellent title of The School for Husbands is from the pen of the American playwright, Mr. Sanislaus Stange, and Miss Millward will be assisted in its interpretation by (among others), Mr. Clarence Blakison, who recently made so distinguished an Indian Prince in The Blue Moon; Mr Frank Cooper, whose fine performance at Drury Lane as the good brother in The Prodigal Son, is pleasantly fresh in the memory of all who saw Mr. Hall Caine's play; Miss Dolores Drummond, and handsome Miss Ethel Matthews.

Miss Millward's professional conversion from the grave to the gay might at a stretch be accounted for in the strange combination of talen enjoyed by her late father who discovered that there were not only sermons in stones, but jokes in tombstones. Mr Millward was the founder of a very large and well-known firm of monumental measons in the North of London but he found time, either in the business hours or out of them to write quite a number of pantomime books. I heard this from the late Mr. Colman Burroughes, artist and journalist, and friend of T. W. Robertson and the younger Tom Hood. And he told me also the following story of his interview with George Augustus Sala on the subject of a Millward Pantomime, One of the special duties of Mr. Burroughes as a journalist was to represent Sala at the theatre on occasions when that great write was unable to go himself and one night when the genial understudy was going off to see Chalstmas annual for which Mr. Millward had provided the book, and to write about it, Sala, who was laid up with a bad attack of influenza called him to his couch and said wearily if the success of the pantomime does happen to be very great, old fellow pray resist the temptation to call it monumental.

Those bolder spirits of the theatre gallery who are not nervous of raising their voices in public are beginning to cultivate sarcastic variations of the ancient but still much-needed cry, Speak up A waggish occupant of the gallery at a West end house of musical comedy shouted the other night to a pretty but more than somewhat indistinct lady artist, Don't be nervous, my dear; it's only me; At another theatre where the fare is comedy without the music—and a very good comedy, too—one of the gods called down to a actor who had just finished making rather a long speech, Will you say that again, please? I didn't hear it! Perhaps the most distorbing remark of the speak up order was that made to a very romantic actor who was making love in absurdly low tones to a lady whose wrongly arranged attitude—she was somewhat inexperienced—obliged him to turn with his back to the audience, Let's hear the story, guv'nes—if it ain't improper!

The galerite has a few choice substitutes for "hurr up, also. The actor who allows too many pauses to get into his delivery is constantly being reminded of this. At a recent "first-night" when the manager came before the curtain come upon midnight to accept the verdict of the audience, someone from above made a very clever use of the old saying, "I like your company, but I don't like you hhous. The galerite's polite remark Henry Irving at about quarter to twelve on a Saturday night at the Lyceum I hope were not keeping you up sir Iis of course, ancient history, The funniest reminder to the people on the stage of the lateness of the hour—the funniest, at all events, I ever heard—was uttered durin a very tearful death scen in a melodrama in the suburbs. A romantic and gallant farm hand had saved the hero at the expense of his own life—he had stoop in the line of the villain's fire—and was slolv too slowly for the hour, dying from the awful effects of theblank cartidge. His sweetheart was by his sid tending the crimson stain on his shirt front, and he looked up into her face and said, with long spumeat effort Give us a buss less Just one buss—for the last At which a cruel gallerylte who was anxiously consulting his watch, cried down What about my last bus.

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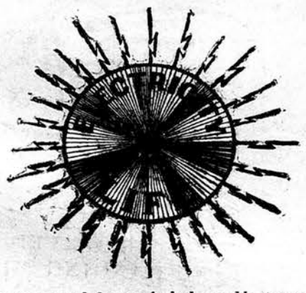

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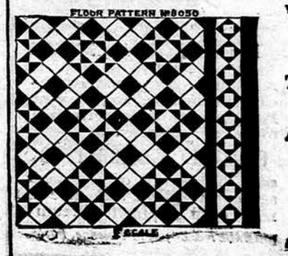

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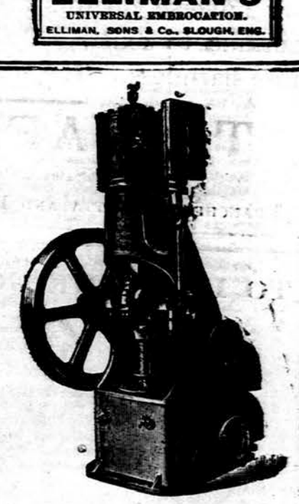

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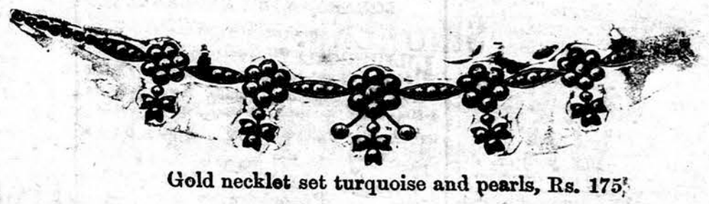

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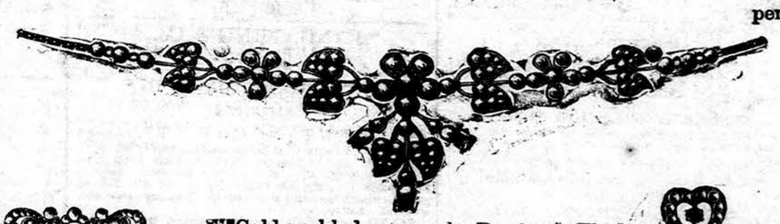

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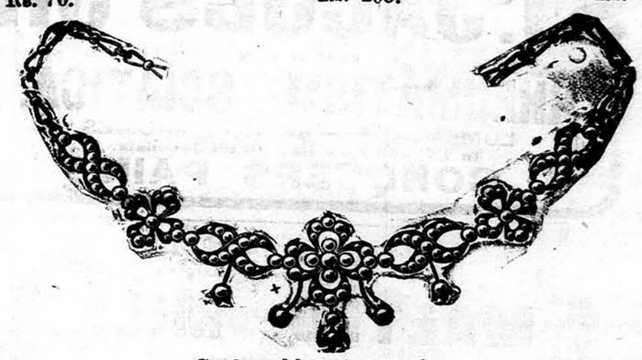

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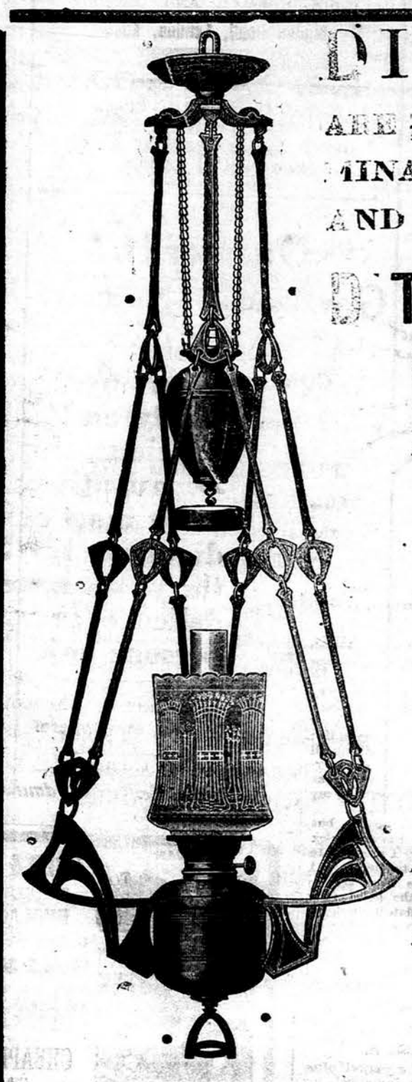

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